CHINESE-CANTONESE

Basic Course

Volume V

Lessons 1-20

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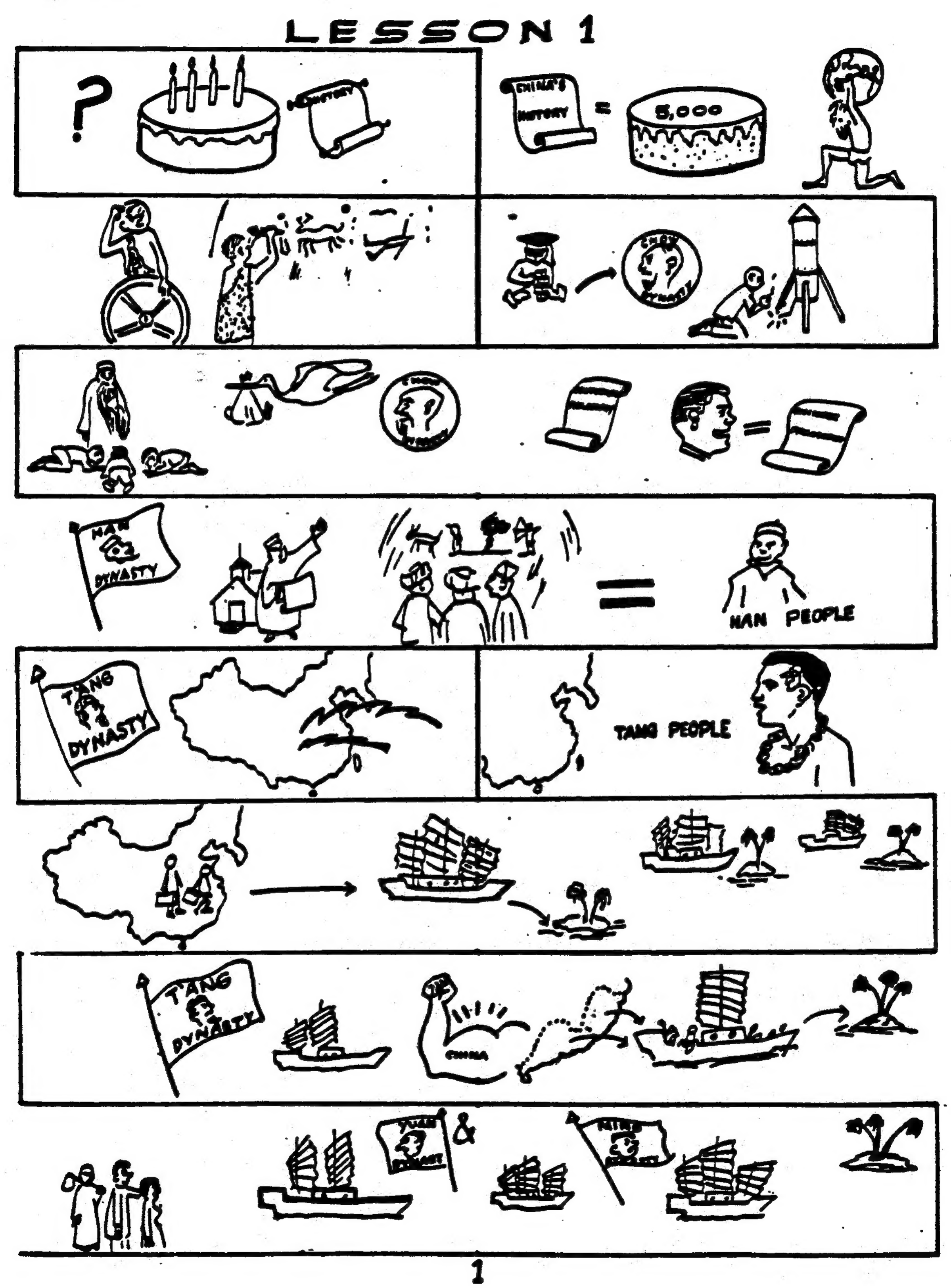
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

LESSON 1



HISTORY
CHINA'S HISTORY
=
5,000
HAN DYNASTY
=
HAN PEOPLE
TANG DYNASTY
TANG PEOPLE
TANG DYNASTY
CHINA
&

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kè lìk-sź yaū kei ch'eūng ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk kè lìk-sź taaî-yeūk* yaū ng-ts'in nīn kòm sheūng-hâ*, haî shai-kaaì sheūng lìk-sź tsuì ch'eūng kè kwòk-ka chi yat.

W: Chung Kwòk kè mān-fà tìm-yeūng* ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè mān-fà faàt-taàt tak fei-sheūng-chi tsó. Haî Chau-Ch'iū kè shī-haû, tsik haî kung-uēn ts'īn yat-yat-ī-ī nīn, mān-fà ī-king faàt-taàt tak hó ko. Chung-Kwòk yān shūng-paaì Húng-Tsź, k'uī tsaû haî shaang hai ni kòh ch'iū-toî. K'uī kè chīt-hôk kiù tsô Húng-Tsź Chīt-Hôk, ngoî kwòk yān yaû kiù k'uī tsô Chung-Kwòk Chīt-Hôk. Tò-chóh Hòn-Ch'iū, tsik haî kung-uēn ts'īn ī-līng-lūk nīn, ni chúng chīt-hôk kàng-ka faàt-taàt. Kóh kòh shī-haû À-Chau sai pô kè kwòk-ka hó shūng-paaì Chung-Kwòk kè mān-fà, shóh-ī k'uī-teî kiù Chung-Kwòk yān tsô Hòn yān. Tò T'ōng-Ch'iū kè shī-haû, tsik haî sai-lìk lûk-yat-paàt nīn, Chung-Kwòk kè mān-fà fei-sheūng-chi faàt-taàt, ī-ch'é ch'uēn tò hoi-ngoî, shóh-ī Naām-Yeūng* kòk shuè kè yān kiù Chung-Kwòk yān tsô T'ōng yān.

W: Haî m-haî hai T'ōng-Ch'iū kè shī-haû, Chung-Kwòk yān hoi-ch'i tsîm-tsîm* heùng hoi ngoî ī mān ne?

C: Mō-ts'òh là. Yan-waî T'ōng-Ch'iū kè shī-haû, hoi sheūng kaau-t'ung faàt-taàt, kwòk lìk yaû k'eūng, shóh-ī yaū hó toh yān heùng hoi ngoî ī mān, yaū-k'eī haî Kwóng-Tung t'ūng

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fuk-Kìn leũng shaáng kẻ yān, yaŭ hó toh yān heủng Naām-Yeūng ī mān, tò Uēn-Ch'iū t'ūng Mīng-Ch'iū kẻ shī-haû kång toh.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: How old is China's history?

Cheung: China's history is about five thousand years old. It is one of the oldest countries in the world.

W: And what of the Chinese civilization?

C: The Chinese civilization developed very early. During the Chou Dynasty (1122 B.C.), the civilization was already highly developed. The Chinese people worship Confucius who was born during that dynasty. His philosophy is known as the Confucian Philosophy which foreigners also call the Chinese Philosophy. During the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.), this school of philosophy was further developed. At that time, the countries in Western Asia worshipped the Chinese civilization; therefore, they called the Chinese the "Han people". During the T'ang Dynasty (618 A.D.), the Chinese civilization was greatly developed; moreover, it was transmitted overseas. Therefore, people of various places in the South Pacific Ocean called the Chinese the "T'ang people".

W: Was it during the T'ang Dynasty that the Chinese started to gradually migrate overseas?

C: That is right. During the T'ang Dynasty, because maritime communication was developed and the nation was powerful there were a great many people migrating overseas; especially

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

the people of Kwangtung and Fukien Province, who migrated in great numbers to areas of the South Pacific. There were many more emmigrants during the Yuan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The house faces north but the garage faces south.
2. You will gradually learn the Chinese culture, history and philosophy.
3. The Southeast Asian area is one of the prosperous areas of the world.
4. News of the accident was transmitted by the newspapers.
5. Western calendars are being used throughout the world.
6. After many periods in Chinese history, Confucius remains to be worshipped.
7. The solar calendar did not come into general use until the time after Christ.
8. The Chau Dynasty was one of the predominant dynasties.
9. America is not one of the oldest countries in the world. It is one of the most important.
10. The Chinese civilization was fully developed during the Hòn Dynasty (618 A.D.).
11. In the T'ǒng Dynasty maritime communication was improved. The Chinese started to migrate overseas.
12. Kwóng-Tung and Fuk-Kìn are the two provinces having the greatest number of people overseas.
13. These are immigrants who came to this country not too long ago.
14. The national strength of the U.S. is very powerful.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The manager of the travel agency has more worries than we do.

16. Many people have to change their way of life because of the current world situation.

17. Confucius is becoming more and more important in the study of philosophy.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1.	lîk-sẑ	history
2.	shaì-kaaì sheûng	in the world
3.	mā-fà	culture, civilization
4.	Chau-Ch'iū	Chou Dynasty
5.	kung-uēn ts'ìn	B.C. (Before Christ)
6.	shūng-paaì	to worship
7.	Húng-Tsẑ	Confucius
8.	Ch'iū-toî	dynasty, period, era, epoch
9.	chìt-hôk	philosophy
10.	Hòn-Ch'iū	Han Dynasty
11.	Hòn-Yān	Han People (Chinese)
12.	T'ōng-Ch'iū	T'ang Dynasty
13.	ch'uēn tò	to transmit
14.	Naām-Yeūng	Southeast Asian area
15.	tsîm-tsîm*	gradually
16.	kwòk lîk	national strength
17.	k'eūng	strong, powerful
18.	Fuk-Kìn	Fukien Province
19.	Uēn-Ch'iū	Yuan Dynasty
20.	Mìng-Ch'iū	Ming Dynasty

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1049

孫 suen: grandchild; descendant.

孫女 suen-nui: grand-daughter.

外孫 ngoi-suen: daughter's child.

27

針 cham: needle, probe.

大頭針 mai-t'au-cham: a pin

指南針 chi-nam-cham: compass

1194

代 toi: a generation; instead of; on behalf of.

代表 toi-piu: representative; delegate.

代理 toi-lei: to act for another; agent.

孫　針　代

孫針代

孙　箴　鍼　计　代

303

漢 hon: name of a dynasty of China; a man

漢人 Hon yan: the Chinese

漢文 Hon man: Chinese

好漢 ho hon: a brave man

大漢 mai hon: a man

326

孔 hung: an opening; an aperture; a hole

孔道 hung-to: a thoroughfare

孔教 Hung-kaau: Confucianism

孔夫子 Hung-foo-tsz: Confucius

毛孔 mo-hung: pores of the skin

漢　孔

漢孔

漢　孔

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

132

傳 ch'uèn: to announce; hand down

傳 chuēn: biography record; story

傳話 ch'uèn-wá: act as interpreter; to interprete.

傳單 ch'uèn-taan: leaflet; handbill

277

響 heúng: a sound; noise; noisy

好響 hó heúng: sonorous; very loud.

響應 heúng-yìng: an echo; to respond

響亮 heúng-leūng: loud; clear-sounding

951

拾 shàp: to gather; to collect.

執拾 chap-shàp. to gather up; to put in order.

收拾 shau-shàp: to put in order; to injure, to "pay out".

傳　響　响　拾

傳　響　拾

传　響　拾

1072

史 sí: history.

歷史 lìk-sí: history.

史書 sí shue. historical book.

1161

帝 tai: the supreme ruler; a god; a ruler; emperor.

上帝 sheúng-tai: God; gods.

帝國主義 tai-kwók chué-í: imperialism.

史　帝

史　帝

史　帝

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

中國有五千多年歷史,係世界上歷史最長國家之一。因為大約係由黃帝時起,所以中國人叫自己做黃帝嘅子孫。黃帝時期,已經發明好多野。最出名嘅就係指南針,船,車,等等。

中國文化喺公[illegible]前一一二二年,已經發達得好高。最出名嘅偉人孔子,就係生喺嗰個時代。中國人嘅思想,一直到現在,都受孔子chit學嘅影響。

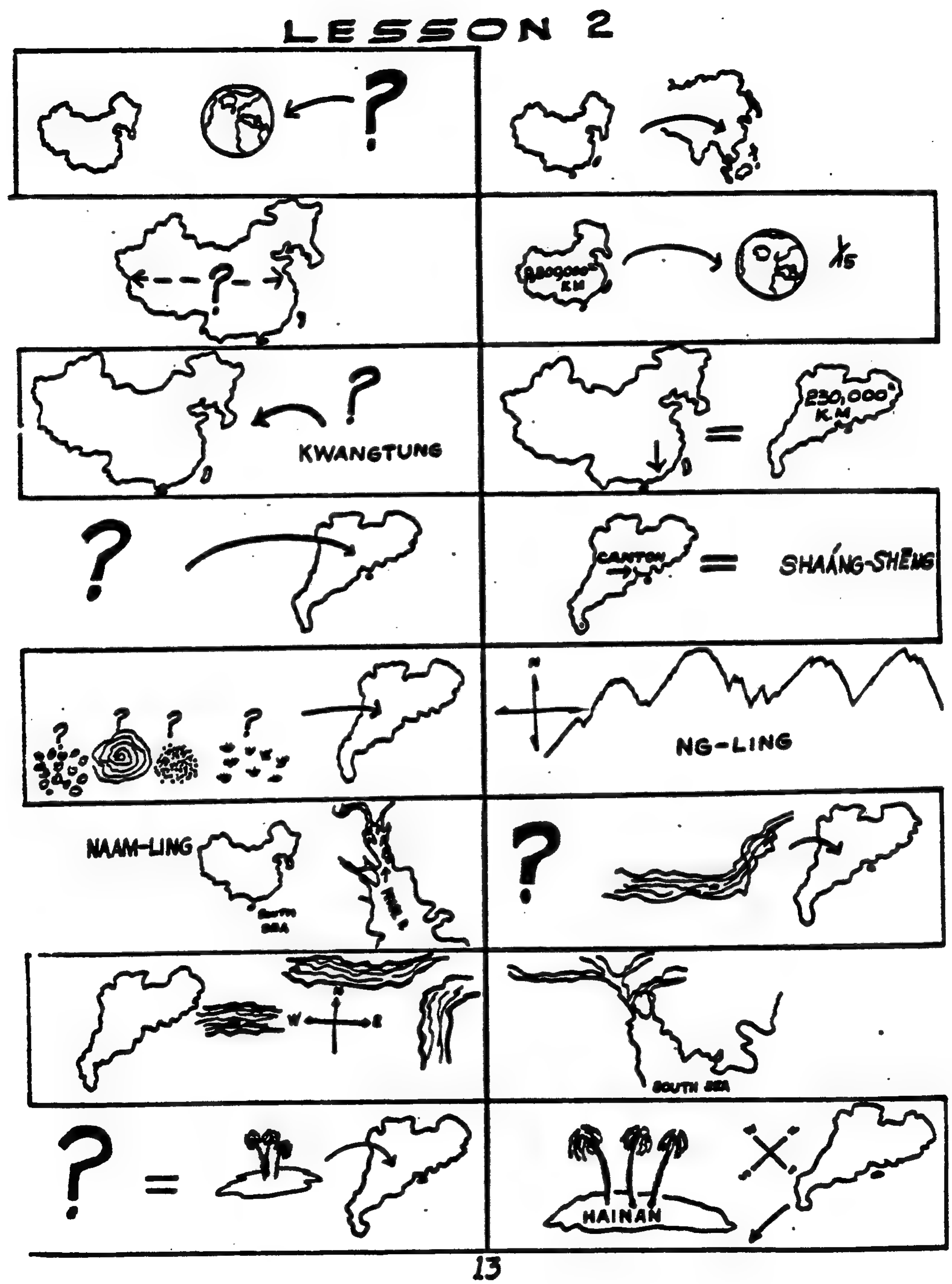
由黃帝到中華民國之初,轉換chóh拾幾個朝代。每個朝代嘅時期,有長有短,或幾百年,或幾十年。喺漢朝同T'ông朝嘅時候,中國文化傳到各國,所以外國人叫中國人做漢人或T'ông人。

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
孫	Character Number 1049 · Stroke Number 10 · Radical Number 39 · 子, 子
針	Character Number 27 · Stroke Number 10 · Radical Number 167 · 金, 金
代	Character Number 1184 · Stroke Number 5 · Radical Number 9 · 亻, 人
漢	Character Number 303 · Stroke Number 14 · Radical Number 85 · 氵, 水
孔	Character Number 326 · Stroke Number 4 · Radical Number 39 · 子, 子

LESSON 2



KWANGTUNG
230,000 K.M.
CANTON
SHAÁNG-SHENG
NG-LING
NAAM-LING
SOUTH SEA
SOUTH SEA
HAINAN

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwǒk haî shaì-kaaì chuè-mìng kè koó kwǒk chi yat, ni kǒh kwǒk-ka haî pin-shuè ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwǒk haî À-Chau kè tung naām pô, haî À-Chau yat kǒh hó taaî kè kwǒk-ka.

W: Chung-Kwǒk kè mîn-tsik yaū kei taaî ne?

C: Chung-Kwǒk kè mîn-tsik yaū kaú-paàk-paàt-shâp-maân fong-kung-leī, taaî-yeùk* chìm ts'uēn shaì-kaaì lûk-teî shâp-ng-fân-chi-yat, chìm ts'uēn À-Chau mîn-tsik sei-fân-chi-yat.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng haî pin-shuè ne? Kwóng-Tung Shaàng kè mîn-tsik yaū kei taaî ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng haî Chung-Kwǒk kè naām pîn, mîn-tsik taaî-yeùk* yaū î-shâp-saam-maân fong-kung-leī.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng kè shaàng-ooî kiù tsô mi-yĕ mēng* ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng kè shaàng-ooî kiù tsô Kwóng-Chau, Kwóng-Tung yān p'ó-t'ung kiù k'uī tsô Shaàng-Shēng.

W: Kwóng-Tung kè teî-yìng haî tîm-yeùng* kè ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng kè pak pîn yaū Ng-Lìng Shaan-Mâk, ngôh-teî p'ó-t'ung kiù k'uī tsô Naām-Lìng. Naām pîn yaū Naām-Hoî. Chue-Kong Saam-Kǒk-Chau yat taaî haî p'ìng-uēn.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng yaū mi-yĕ taaî hōh ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng taaî kè hōh haî Tung-Kong, Sai-Kong, Pak-Kong, ni saam t'iū kong to laū yâp Chue-Kong, în-haû yaū Chue-Kong laū yâp Naām-Hoî.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaàng chì taaî kè tó kiù tsô mi-yĕ mēng* ne?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Kwông-Tung Shaáng chì taaî kè tó kiù tsô Hoî-Naām Tó, haî Kwông-Tung Shaáng kè sai-naām pîn.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: China is one of the most famous ancient countries in the world. Where is this country?

Cheung. China is situated in the south-eastern part of Asia, and is one of Asia's large countries.

W: How large is the area of China?

C: The area of China is 9,800,000 square kilometers. It occupies about one fifteenth of the land in the whole world or one fourth of the area of all Asia.

W: Where is Kwantung Province? How large is the area of Kwantung Province?

C: Kwantung Province is in southern China. Its area is about 230,000 square kilometers.

W: What is the name of the capital of Kwangtung Province?

C: The capital of Kwangtung Province is Canton. The Cantonese generally call it "Shaång-Shĕng" (which literally means "The City of the Province").

W: What is the topography of Kwantung Province?

C: The Ng̃-Lĩng Mountain Range is in northern Kwangtung Province. We commonly call them the Naām-Lĩng. To the south is the South Sea. The area around the delta of the Pearl River is a plain.

W: What are the big rivers in Kwangtung Province?

C: The big rivers in Kwantung Province are the East River, the West River, and the North River. These three rivers flow into the Pearl River, and from the Pearl River into the South Sea.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: What is the name of the largest island of Kwangtung Province

C: The largest island of Kwangtung Province is called Hainan Island. It is located in southwestern Kwangtung Province.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There are several well known ancient countries in Asia. Some are extrememly important in the world today.
2. In the study of topography, we will learn about rivers, plains, mountain ranges and deltas.
3. The total land area of the world is approximately 150 million square kilometers.
4. It is believed that in total, the oceans and seas occupy three fourths of the world's surface.
5. In the vicinity of the South China Sea, there are many deltas and small islands.
6. The Pearl River flows through Canton, the provincial capital of Kwóng-Tung.
7. Hoi-Naam Island is located in the southwest of Kwóng-Tung.
8. He is a famous person and does not need any introduction.
9. This country is the smallest in the world and has only a few hundred square kilometers of land.
10. He is planning to go to Asia to study the terrain of that area.
11. This ancient country has a long history of approximately 2000 years.
12. This is not the longest river in the world, but it flows into the largest ocean.
13. There are mountain ranges in this vicinity.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This student likes to study geography but not history.
15. I shall go to visit Hoi-Naam Island next year.
16. Swimming in the river is not as dangerous as swimming in the ocean.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

1.	teî-leĭ	geography
2.	chuè-mìng	famous, well known
3.	koô kwŏk	ancient country
4.	kwŏk-ka	country, nation
5.	fong-kung-leĭ	square kilometer
6.	À-Chau	Asia
7.	chìm	to occupy
8.	lûk-teî	land
9.	shâp-nĝ-fân-chi-yat	one fifteenth
10.	shaàng-ooî	provincial capital
11.	teî-yìng	topography, terrain
12.	Nĝ-Lĭng shaan-mâk	Ng-Ling Mountain Range
13.	Naâm-Lĭng	Naam-Ling Mountain Range
14.	Naâm-Hoì	South China Sea
15.	Chue-Kong saam-kŏk-chau	Pearl River Delta
16.	yat-taaì	vicinity, area
17.	p'ìng-uēn	plain (terrain)
18.	hōh	river
19.	kong	river
20.	laū	to flow
21.	Hoì-Naâm-Tô	Hainan Island

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

510

古 koó: ancient; formerly; old.

古時 koó-shī: ancient times.

古人 koó-yān: the ancients.

古文 koó-mān: ancient classics

古代 koó-toī: ancient times; past ages.

613

連 līn: including; connecting; successive.

連埋 līn-maaī: together with.

連氣 līn-hei: continuously.

相連 seung-līn: adjoining.

連續 līn-tsūk: one after another;

739

臨 lām: to approach; about to; to regard.

臨時 lām-shī: temporary.

臨行 lām haāng: about to depart.

臨近 lām-kān: close to (time); near; impending.

臨急 lām-kap: in a hurry; in the last minute

古 連 臨

古 連 臨

古 連 臨

1475

洋 yeūng: foreign; ocean; vast.

洋人 yeūng-yān: a foreigner.

太平洋 t'aaī-p'īng-yeūng: The Pacific Ocean.

1098

低 tai: to bend down; to stoop; to lower; low.

低頭 tai t'aū: to lower the head.

減低 kaám tai: to lower the price.

洋 低



洋 低

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

279

向 hœung: from; facing; towards

方向 fong-hœung: direction

向來 hœung-loi: hitherto

向北 hœung pak: facing north

389

簡 kaán: to abridge; rude; simple

簡單 kaán-taan: simple plain

簡略 kaán-leuk: abridge.

簡明 kaán-ming: terse and clear

1188

台 t'oi: terrace; turret; platform; stage; honored.

天台 t'in-t'oi: terrace.

戲台 hei-t'oi: theatrical stage.

講台 kóng-t'oi: speaker's platform.



119

珠 chue: pearl; bead (Cl. nap)

珍珠 chan-chue: a pearl

眼珠 ngaán-chue: pupil of an eye.

502

江 kong: river.

江口 kong-hau: mouth of the river.

江山 kong-shaan: rivers and hills; the empire.

外江人 ngoi-kong-yan: a person from the distant land.

揚子江 yeung-tsz-kong: Yangtse River.

江西 kong-sai: Kiangsi Province

江蘇 kong-so: Kiangsu Province

珠 江

珠江

珠 江

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

中國唔只係一個古國，亦係一個大國。面積九百八十萬方公里。喺 Ā-chau 東南部，西北連大陸，東南臨太平洋。所以西北部高，東南部低。大山大水係由西北向東南行。

廣東省地方嘅大山，叫做五 Lĩng 山 Măk 簡單叫做南 Lĩng。廣東省有珠江。廣東省會廣州，就喺珠江三角 chau。

中國海岸有三個海。北部有黃海，過黃海就係高麗同日本。中部有東海，有好多島，台灣就係其中之一。南部有南海。廣東省嘅海岸，完全喺南海。最大嘅島叫做海南島。

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

珠

Character Number 119 — Radical Number 96
Stroke Number 10 — 王，玉

連

Character Number 613 — Radical Number 162
Stroke Number 11 — 辶，辵

江

Character Number 502 — Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 6 — 氵，水

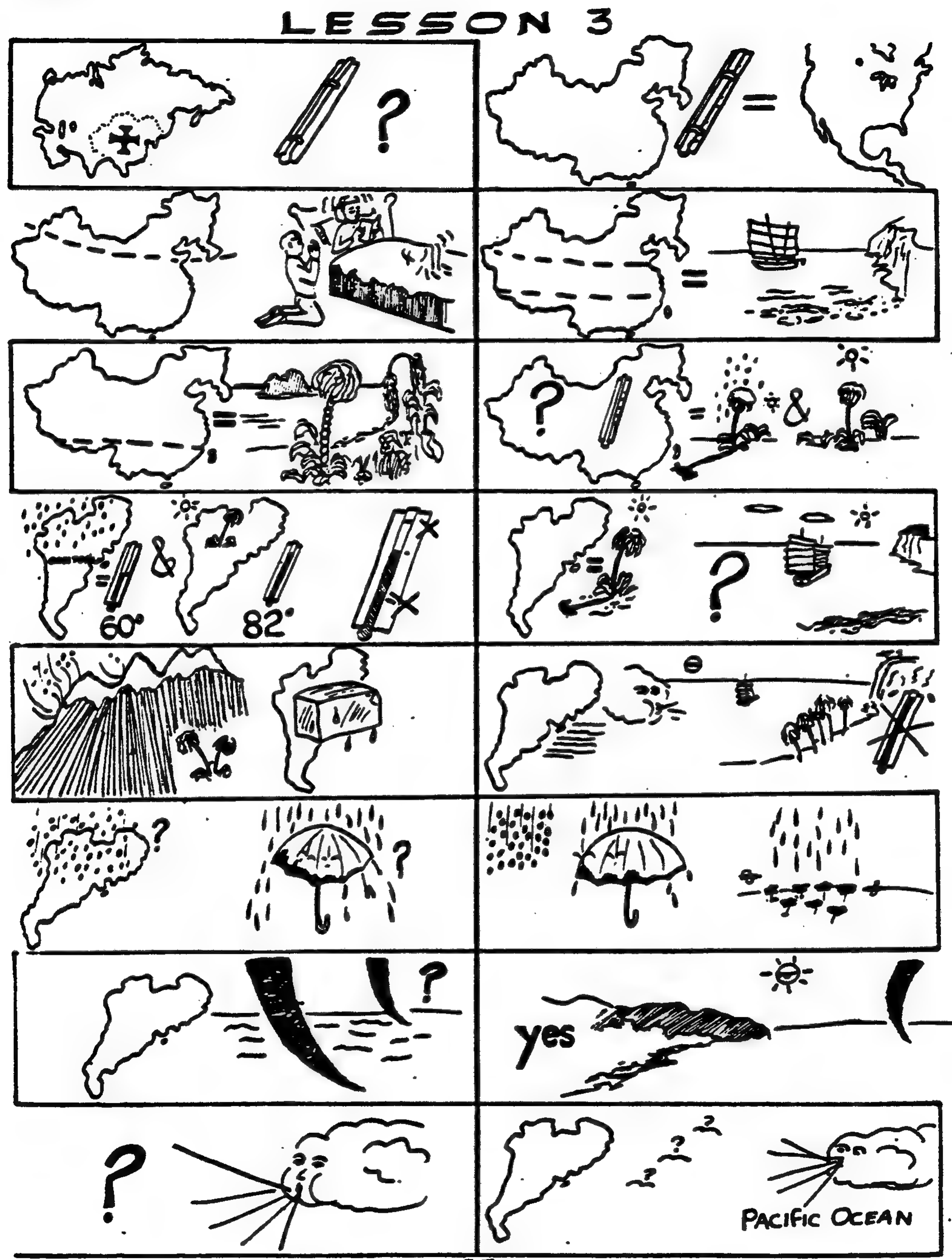
洋

Character Number 1475 — Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 9 — 氵，水

向

Character Number 279 — Radical Number 30
Stroke Number 6 — 口

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwŏk haî À-Chau taaî-lûk, haî mi-yĕ kè heî-haû ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwŏk kè heî-haû t'ūng Pak-Meĭ-Chau kè heî-haû ch'a-m̄-toh, to haî taaî-lûk heî-haû, Wā Pak kè heî-haû haî hōn taaì kè heî-haû; Wā Chung kè heî-haû haî wan taaì kè heî-haû; Wā Naām kè heî-haû haî à-ît taaì kè heî-haû.

W: Wā Naām kè wan-tô, tung kwaì taaî-yeûk* keî toh tô, hâ kwaì taaî-yeûk* keî-toh tô ne?

C: Tung kwaì kè shī-haû, Kwŏng-Chau kè p'ìng-kwan wan-tô haî Wā-Shî-Piû lûk-shâp tô kŏm sheûng-hâ*. Hâ kwaì kè shī-haû, Kwŏng-Chau kè p'ìng-kwan wan-tô haî Wā-Shî-Piû paât-shâp-î tô kŏm sheûng-hâ*, shŏh-ĭ Kwŏng-Tung m̄-haî hó laăng m̄-haî hó ît, heî-haû hó wan-wŏh.

W: Keî-în Kwŏng-Tung haî ît taaì kè teî-fong, tìm-kaaî heî-haû wan-wōh ne?

C: Yan-waî Kwŏng-Tung kè pak pîn yaŭ Naām-Lĭng Shaan-Mâk, tung kwaì kè shī-haû, k'uĭ choh-chuê pak pîn ch'ui laì kè hōn laû, shŏh-ĭ haî tung-t'in kè shī-haû, Kwŏng-Tung m̄-haî hó laăng. Kwŏng-Tung kè naām pîn kân hoì; hâ kwaì kè shī-haû yaŭ hoì fung t'iû-tsìt, shŏh-ĭ haî hâ-t'in kè shī-haû, Kwŏng-Tung m̄-haî hó ît.

W: Kwŏng-Tung yaŭ mŏ suèt lŏk kà? Uĕ leûng toh m̄-toh ne?

C: Kwŏng-Tung hó shiû lŏk suèt, taân-haî shī shī lŏk uĕ, shŏh-ĭ uĕ leûng hó toh; ch'un-t'in kè shī-haû tsaû haî uĕ kwaì.

W: Kân hoì kè teî-fong shī shī tà fung. Kâm, Kwŏng-Tung yaŭ mŏ tà fung ne?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Yaŭ, tả fung kề shī-haû toh ṣhỏ haî hâ-t'in.

W: Ni ti fung haî yaū pin-shuề ch'ui laī kề ne?

C: Ni ti fung haî yaū Naām T'aaì-P'īng-Yeūng ch'ui laī kề.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: China is on the continent of Asia, what is her climate?

Cheung: The climate of China is almost the same as that of North America. Both have continental climates. The climate of North China is that of the Frigid Zone. The climate of Central China is of the Temperate Zone. The climate of South China is of the Sub-Tropic Zone.

W: In South China what is the approximate temperature in the winter and in the summer?

C: In the winter the average temperature in Canton is about 60° F. In the summer the average temperature in Canton is about 82° F. Therefore, Kwangtung is neither very cold nor very hot, but rather it is temperate.

W: If Kwangtung is in the Tropic Zone, why is the climate temperate?

C: Because there is the Naăm-Lĭng Mountain Range in the north of Kwangtung. In the winter this range shuts out cold waves from the north; therefore, in the winter the weather of Kwangtung is not very cold. The southern part of Kwangtung is contiguous to the sea. In the summer the weather is tempered by the sea breeze; therefore, in the summer it is not very hot in Kwangtung.

W: Is there snow-fall in Kwangtung? Is the rainfall plentiful?

C: In Kwantung, snow-fall is infrequent, but it rains quite often; therefore the rainfall is plentiful. Spring is the rainy season.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Typhoons are very often prevalent in areas near the sea. That being so, are there typhoons in Kwangtung?

C: Yes, typhoons most often occur in the summer.

W: From where do such winds come?

C: The winds blow in from the South Pacific Ocean.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Rain is not infrequent in this area in winter.
2. The clerk will tell you how to regulate the speed of the elevator.
3. You will become accustomed to the sea breeze if you live near the ocean.
4. There is a change of direction of the cold wind coming from the north.
5. Fruits are plentiful in the Tropical Zone.
6. The climate here is temperate the entire year.
7. It was very cold last night and the temperature dropped to 30° F.
8. Two houses are being constructed every day.
9. Summer is here but the weather is still quite cold.
10. The average temperature of this area is 50° F.
11. There will be a cold and wet winter this year.
12. He has a temperature and he should be in the hospital.
13. A large area of the U.S. is in the Sub-Tropical Zone.
14. There is rain in the Temperate Zone and sometimes snow.
15. The climate of Central China is very much the same as that of the U.S.
16. The average temperature in the Frigid Zone is about 30° F.
17. Spring is not the best time of the year for touring in the U.S.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1.	hŏn taaì	frigid zone
2.	Wà-Chung	Central China
3.	wan taaì	temperate zone
4.	à-ît taaì	sub-tropical zone
5.	wan-tô	temperature
6.	tô	degree
7.	p'ìng-kwan	average
8.	Wā-Shî-piû	Fahrenheit thermometer
9.	wan-wŏh	temperate
10.	ît taaì	tropical zone
11.	hŏn laū	cold wave
12.	hoì fung	sea breeze
13.	t'iū-tsìt	to regulate
14.	uĕ-leûng	rainfall

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

1011

暑 shué: summer heat; hot.

暑假 shué-kà: summer vacation.

避暑 pei shué: to escape the heat.

144

春 ch'un: Spring season

春天 ch'un-t'in: springtime

春季 ch'un kwai: spring season

242

限 haǎn: limit; boundary; to restrict

限制 haǎn-chai: to restrict; restriction

有限 yaǔ-haǎn: "limited"

暑 春 限

暑 春 限

暑 春 限

1430

永 wǐng: etern'l, forever.

永遠 wǐng-uǎn: eternally forever.

永生 wǐng-shaang: eternal life; never die.

永久 wǐng-kaǔ. permanent; perpet...

558

均 kwan: equal; uniform.

均分 kwan fan: to divide equally.

平均 p'ǐng-kwan: average; even.

永 均

永 均

永 均

READING MATERIAL

1425

温 wan: warm; gentle; benign.

温和 wan-wŏh: mild; benign

温習 wan-tsaap: to review (lesson).

温暖 wan-nuěn: warm; lukewarm.

1432

和 wŏh: peace; in harmony; peaceful; together.

和平 wŏh-p'ing: peaceful; calm; mild.

和氣 wŏh-hei: cordial; affable.

和約 wŏh-yeuk: peace treaty.

調和 t'iu-wŏh: to mix properly.

304

寒 hŏn: cold; freezing; humble; poor

寒冷 hŏn laáng: cold

寒帶 hŏn taai: frigid zone

寒暑表 hŏn-shue-piú: thermometer

温　和　寒

温　和　寒

温　和　寒

923

霜 seung: hoar frost; frostlike; sublimate.

落霜 lŏk seung: frosty.

299

害 hoi: to wound; injure; detriment

害處 hoi ch'ue: evils; bad points

有害 yaú hoi: harmful detrimental

損害 suén-hoi: damage; injuries

霜　害

霜　害

霜　害

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

中國因為地方大，全國氣候分做三帶，北部係寒帶，中部屬溫帶，南部為A熱帶。中國嘅氣候大約同北美 Chau 差唔多。

普通黎講，除阻西北兩部，因為山多地高，比較非常之冷，或者非常之熱之外，其餘地方，唔算太冷，亦都唔算太熱。

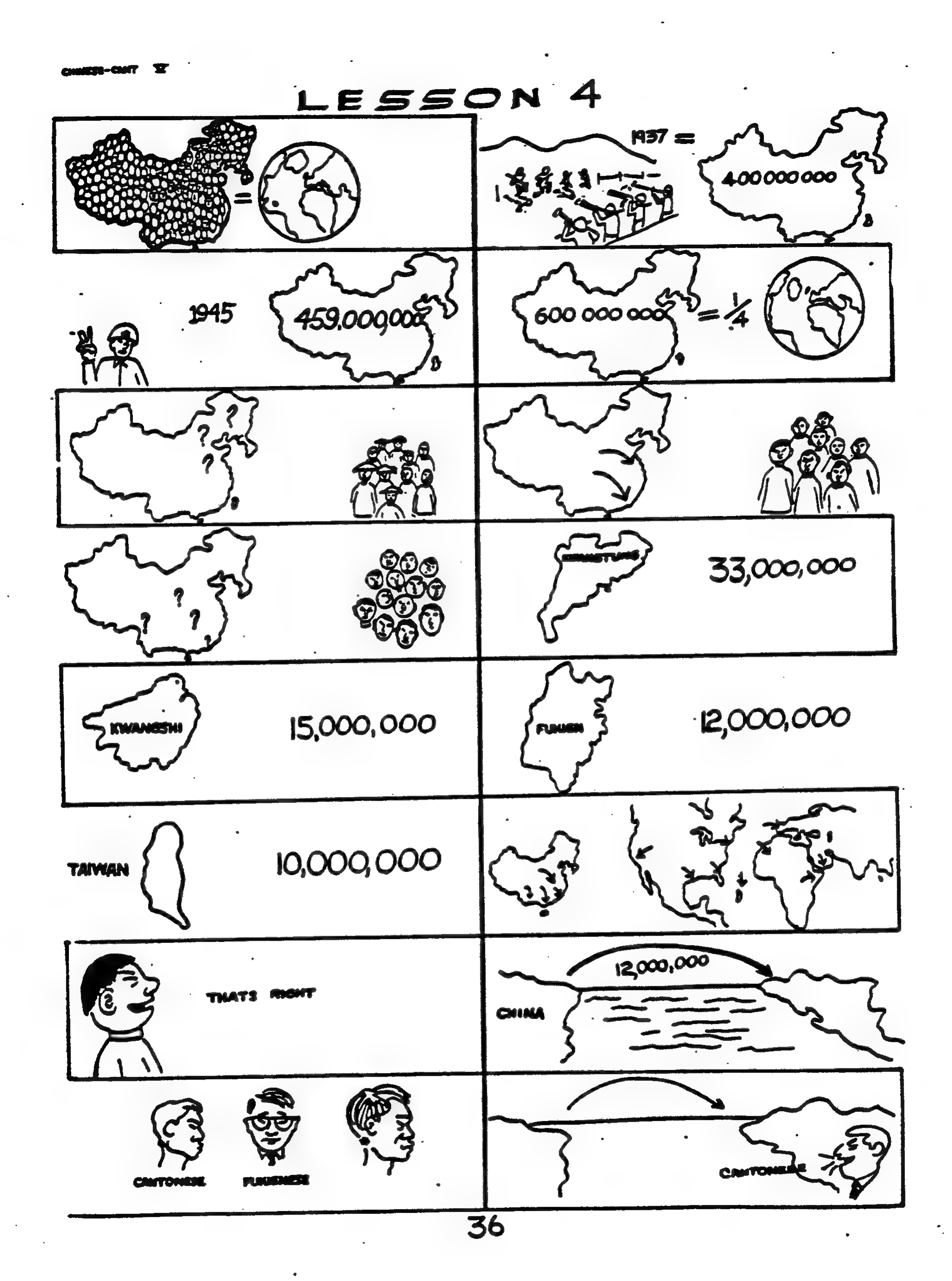
廣東省氣候雖然係屬於A熱帶，但係因為近海，有海風調節，暑天時候熱，此都有限，平均溫度係華氏表八十二度。

廣東好少落雪，只係有時落霜。廣東人有啲永遠未見過雪，但係雨量好多。春天就係雨季，夏季時候亦時常打風，有時損害好大。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

暑	Character Number 1011 Stroke Number 12				Radical Number 72 日			
	丨	𠃍	日	日	旦	早	昰	晃
	晃	暑	暑	暑				
春	Character Number 144 Stroke Number 9				Radical Number 72 日			
	一	二	三	夫	夫	夫	春	春
	春							
和	Character Number 1432 Stroke Number 8				Radical Number 30 口			
	丿	二	千	禾	禾	和	和	和
朋	Character Number 829 Stroke Number 8				Radical Number 74 月			
	丿	月	月	月	朋	朋	朋	朋
友	Character Number 1463 Stroke Number 4				Radical Number 29 又			
	一	ナ	方	友				


LESSON 4
1937 =
400000000
1945
459,000,000
600 000 000
= 1/4
33,000,000
KWANGSHI
15,000,000
FUKIEN
12,000,000
TAIWAN
10,000,000
THATS RIGHT
12,000,000
CHINA
CANTONESE
FUKIENESE
CANTONESE

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk haî ts'uēn shaì-kaaì yān-haû tsuì toh kè kwòk-ka, k'eì-shât ts'uēn kwòk kè yān-haû yaū keì toh ne?

Cheung: Haì k'òng-chìn chi ts'ìn, tsik haî yat-kaû-saam-ch'at nìn chi ts'ìn, Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haû taaî-yeùk* yaū seì-maân-maân yān tsóh-yaû*. K'òng-chìn shìng-leî chi haû, tsik haî yat-kaû-seì-ng̃ nìn chi haû, Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haû tsang-ka tò seì-maân-maân-ng̃-ts'in-kaû-paàk keì maân yān. Tsuì kân Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haû tsang-ka tò lûk-maân-maân yān tsóh-yaû*, taaî-yeùk* chìm ts'uēn shaì-kaaì yān-haû seì-fân-chi-yat.

W: Kâm. Chung-Kwòk pin-shuè kè yān-haû chì toh ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk uēn hoì yat taaì kè yān-haû chì toh, Wā Naām kòk shaàng kè yān-haû yîk-to hó toh.

W: Wā Naām pin shaàng kè yān-haû chì toh ne?

C: Wā Naām kòk shaàng luī pîn, Kwóng-Tung Shaàng kè yān-haû tsuì toh, taaî-yeùk* yaū saam-ts'in-saam-paàk-maân yān tsóh-yaû* Taî-î haî Kwóng-Sai Shaàng, taaî-yeùk* yaū yat-ts'in-ng̃-paàk-maân yān tsóh-yaû*. Taî-saam haî Fuk-Kìn Shaàng, taaî-yeùk* yaū yat-ts'in-î-paàk-maân yān tsóh-yaû*. Taî-seì haî T'oī-Waan Shaàng, taaî-yeùk* yaū yat-ts'in-maân yān tsóh-yaû*.

W: Ngōh t'eng yān kóng, Wā Naām kè yān m̀-chì fan-saàn haî kwòk noî kòk shaàng, ì-ch'é saàn-hoi haî hoì ngoî kòk kwòk t'im, haî m̀-haî à?

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Mŏ-ts'ồh là. Haî hoi ngoî kè Wā-K'iū yaŭ yat-ts'in-î-paàk-maân yān tsóh-yaû*; kóh ti yān toh shò haî Kwóng-Tung yān t'ūng Fuk-Kìn yān, yaū k'eī haî Kwóng-Tung yān. Shóh-ĭ haî hoí ngoî kè Wā-K'iū ch'a-m̄-toh to kóng Kwóng-Tung Wâ*.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: China has the largest population in the world. Actually, how large is her population?

Cheung: Before the War of Resistance, that is before 1937, the population of China was approximately four hundred million. After the victory in the War of Resistance, that is after 1945, it had increased to four hundred and fifty-nine million. Recently it has grown to approximately six hundred million people and constitutes about one fourth of the total population of the world.

W: In that case, what part of China is the most populous?

C: That area along the coast of China is the most populous. The population of the provinces in South China is also very large.

W: Which province of South China is the most populous?

C: Among the provinces of South China, Kwangtung Province has the largest population, with about thirty-three million people. Kwangshi Province is the second with about fifteen million. Fukien Province is the third with about twelve million. The fourth is Taiwan Province with about ten million.

W: I heard that the population of South China is scattered not only throughout every province in China but also in foreign countries. Is that so?

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C: That is right. The number of the overseas Chinese is approximately twelve million people. Those people are mostly Cantonese and Fukienese, especially Cantonese. Therefore, almost all the overseas Chinese speak Cantonese.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The city is not only politically important but also strategically vital.
2. The police scattered all over the area to search for contraband.
3. T'oī-Waan Province has a number of scenic areas for tourists.
4. Kwóng-Sai Province is situated to the west of Kwóng-Tung.
5. Custom Houses are set up along the coast and in various large cities.
6. Before this year is over, we will see snow.
7. The victory is ours, if we have enough strength.
8. The set-up of this building has improved recently.
9. After the rain, we will go for a ride on the ferry boat.
10. The war of resistance was fought to the last man.
11. Actually, you are very fortunate to be here.
12. Hong Kong has a population of more than three million.
13. Before the war, the population of Hong Kong was approximately 750,000.
14. If that is the case, no one will be here.
15. He is the third person who has been injured in an accident at that intersection.
16. What is the total population of the world?
17. New York is the most populated city in the world.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1.	k'eī-shât	actuaaly, in fact
2.	k'òng-chìn	war of resistance
3.	shìng-leî	victory
4.	uēn hoī	along the coast
5.	Kwóng-Sai Shaáng	Kwangsi Province
6.	T'oī-Waan Shaáng	Taiwan Province
7.	fan-saàn	to scatter, disperse
8.	saàn-hoi	to scatter
9.	Wā K'iū	Overseas Chinese

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

840

避 peî: to flee from; avoid; to escape.

避難 peî naân: to escape danger; to avoid calamity.

避暑 peî shué: to escape the summer heat.

690

免 mǐn: to avoid; to forgive; to excuse.

免致 mǐn-chî: lest; in order to avoid.

免稅 mǐn shuî: duty free.

免職 mǐn chik: to dismiss from office

17

產 ch'áán: to produce; bear; productions; estate.

產業 ch'áán-îp: real estate

家產 ka-ch'áán: family possessions.

土產 t'ó-ch'áán: native product.

生產 shaang-ch'áán: to raise, to bear a child, to produce

避 免 產

避免產

避 免 產

979

是 shî: yes; positive, certain; right; such; this; that; mandarin verb "to be".

是非 shî-fei: right and wrong; scandal.

505

抗 k'òng: to withstand; to oppose.

抵抗 taí-k'òng: to oppose; to resist.

反抗 faán-k'òng: to rebel; to turn against.

抗議 k'òng-î: to protest to object to.

是 抗

是抗

是 抗

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

1389

沿 uān: following; to follow along; to continue.

沿路 uān lò: all along the road.

沿岸 uān ngôn: along the shore; coastal.

沿海一帶 uān hoí yat taaî: all along the coast.

649

論 lûn: to discuss; to reason; discourse; ism; -ology.

辯論 pín-lûn: debate.

爭論 chaang lûn: to dispute.

討論 t'ó-lûn: to discuss.

論文 lûn-mān: thesis.

954

實 shât. true; sure; certainly. solid; fruit.

實價 shât kà: fixed price; real price.

實行 shât-hāng: to put into practice; to take effect.

沿 論 實 寔

沿 論 實

沿 论 实

1447

印 yàn: a seal; to print.

蓋印 k'oì yàn: to seal; to stamp.

印度 yàn-tô: India.

236

孩 haaî: child

嬰孩 ying-haaî: infant

孩童 haaî-t'ûng: boy

印 孩

印 孩

印 孩

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

中國係人口最多嘅國家。一百幾十年前，已經話有人口四萬萬。一九四五年抗戰勝利之後，又增加幾千萬。中國 ying 孩嘅產生，好似有法子避免一樣，陸續大量增加。最近增加到六萬萬人 kam 上下 tsim 全世界人口四分之一。到底將來增加到點樣，就好難講 la。

喺中國嘅外國人，最深嘅印象，就係不論喺邊個城市，都見到滿街係人。Yau 其是沿海一帶，人口更多。華南各省裏便，以廣東省人口最多，大約三千三百萬人左右。台灣一個島，亦都有一千萬人左右。其實華南嘅人，重有好多去外國添。海外華 k'iu 總共有一千萬人以上，喺美國嘅，多數講廣東話。

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

避

Character Number 840 | Radical Number 162
Stroke Number 17 | 辶，辵

產

Character Number 17 | Radical Number 100
Stroke Number 11 | 生

抗

Character Number 508 | Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 7 | 扌，手

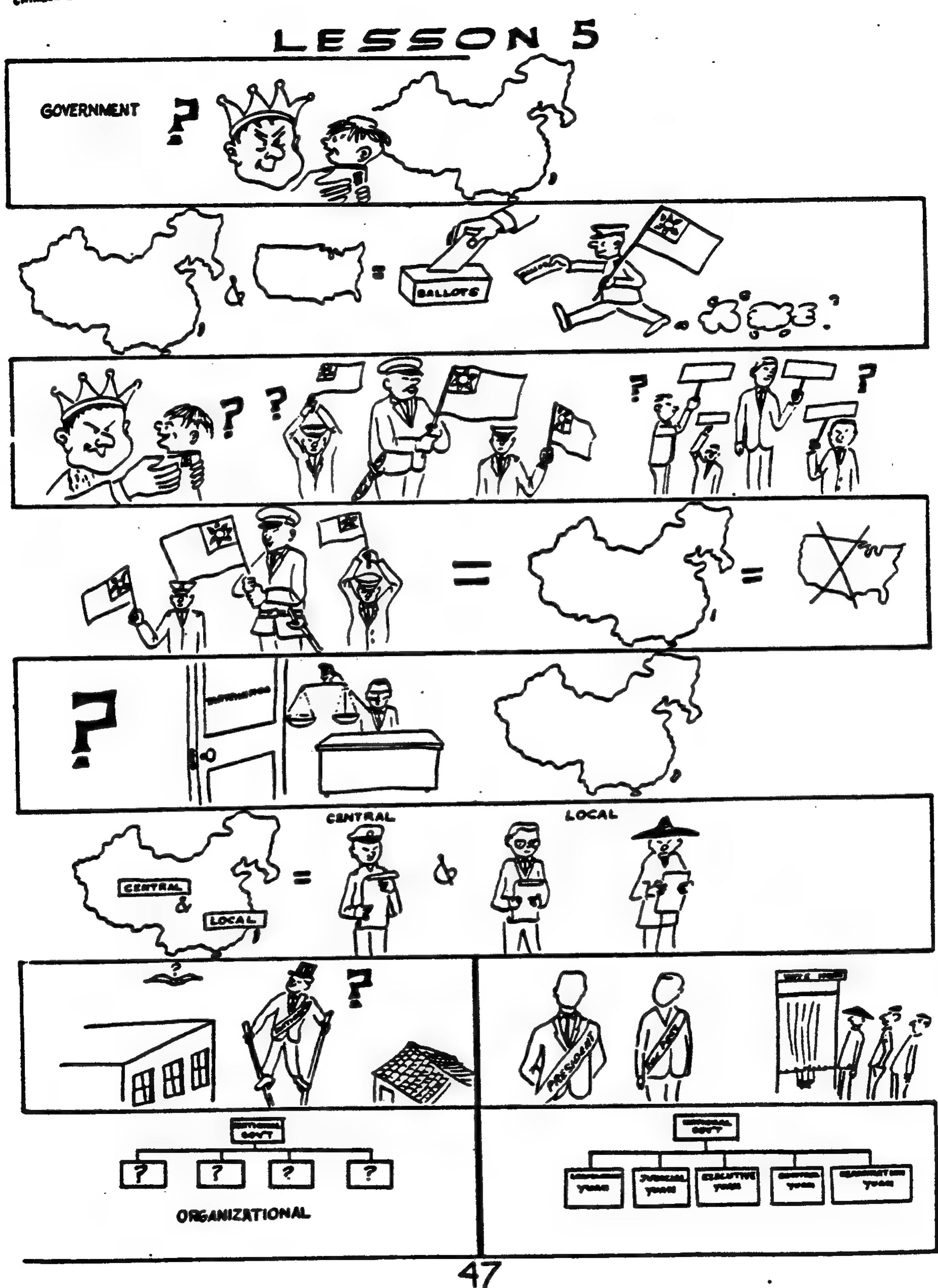
沿

Character Number 1389 | Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 8 | 氵，水

賓

Character Number 954 | Radical Number 40
Stroke Number 15 | 宀

LESSON 5



GOVERNMENT
BALLOTS
CENTRAL
LOCAL
CENTRAL
LOCAL
ORGANIZATIONAL

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kè Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó ts'oi-yûng pin chúng chìng-t'aì ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk t'ūng Meĭ-Kwòk to haî mān-chuê kwòk-ka, Chung-Kwòk kè chìng-t'aì t'ūng Meĭ-Kwòk kè yat-yeûng, shôh-ĭ Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó yîk-to ts'oi-yûng mān-chuê chìng-t'aì.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè chìng-foó ts'oi-yûng chung-yeung-tsaâp-k'uēn chaì, yik-waâk teî-fong-fan-k'uēn chaì ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè chìng-foó ts'oi-yûng chung-yeung-tsaâp-k'uēn chaì, m̄-yûng teî-fong-fan-k'uēn chaì. Shôh-ĭ ni tìm t'ūng Meĭ-Kwòk kè chìng-foó m̄-t'ūng.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè haāng-chìng chaì-tô haî tìm-yeûng* kè ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè haāng-chìng chaì-tô fan-hoi chung-yeung haāng-chìng t'ūng teî-fong haāng-chìng. Chung-yeung haāng-chìng tsik-haî Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó kè haāng-chìng; teî-fong haāng-chìng tsik haî shaâng chìng-foó t'ūng uên chìng-foó kè haāng-chìng.

W: Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó tsuì ko kè cheûng-koon haî pin kòh ne?

C: Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó tsuì ko kè cheûng-koon haî Tsúng-T'úng, taî-î haî Foò Tsúng-T'úng. K'uĭ-teî to haî yaū yān-mān suên-kuì kè.

W: Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó chi hâ yaŭ ti mi-yĕ kei-kwaan ne?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Kwỏk-Mān-Chīng-Foó chi hâ yaŭ nğ kỏh uên*, tsik haî Lâp-Faảt Uên*, Sz-Faảt uên*, Haīng-Chỉng Uên*, Kaam-Ch'aảt Uên* t'ūng Haaŭ-Shỉ Uên*.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: What (kind of) system of government has the Republic of China adopted?

Cheung: Both China and the United States of America are democratic countries, and the system of government of both countries is the same; therefore, the government of the Republic of China also has adopted the democratic system of government.

W: Has the Chinese government adopted a system of centralization of authority or a system of decentralization?

C: The Chinese government adopted a system of centralization of authority and does not use the system of decentralization; therefore, in this respect, the Chinese government differs from the government of the United States.

W: What is the administrative system of China like?

C: The administrative system of China is divided into the central administration and the local administration. The central administration is the administration of the national government. The local administration is the administration of the provincial and the district government.

W: Who is the highest official of the national government?

C: The highest official of the national government is the president, the second highest is the vice-president. They are elected by the people.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: What are the organizations under the national government?

C: Under the national government there are five Yuan; namely the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the Control Yuan, and the Examination Yuan.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The president is elected to be the highest official of the government.
2. The U.S. Government has been a democracy for almost 200 years.
3. The Yuan is a high administrative organization of the Chinese Government.
4. The U.S. Government has adopted the system of decentralization of authority.
5. On the other hand the Chinese government uses the system of centralization of authority.
6. The president, as well as the vice-president, are elected by the people.
7. The district government is under the provincial government which is, in turn, under the national government.
8. The U.S. Government is divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches.
9. Beside these three branches, the Chinese Government also has the Control Yuan and the Examination Yuan.
10. The vice-president is not the highest official of the nation.
11. The school's administration is headed by the principal.
12. The officials of the local government must report to the provincial government.
13. He is the sort of man who wants things done immediately.
14. What kind of books do you usually read?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. She does not have the authority to plan various activities here.

16. A government will do well under a democratic system.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1. chìng-foó — government
2. Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó — Chinese Government
3. chìng-t'aì — system of government
4. mān-chuề — democracy
5. chung-yeung-tsaâp-k'uēn chaì — system of centralized authority
6. teî-fong-fan-k'uēn chaì — system of decentralized authority
7. haāng-chìng — administration
8. chaì-tô — system
9. fan-hoi — to divide
10. chung-yeung haāng-chìng — central administration
11. teî-fong haāng-chìng — local administration
12. shaáng chìng-foó — provincial government
13. uên-chìng-foó — district government
14. cheúng-koon — official
15. tsúng-t'úng — president
16. foò tsúng-t'úng — vice-president
17. suén-kuì — to elect
18. Uên* — Yuan (a high administrative organization of China)
19. Lâp-Faàt Uēn* — Legislative Yuan
20. Sz-Faàt Uên* — Judicial Yuan
21. Haāng-Chìng Uên* — Executive Yuan

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

22.	Kaam-Ch'aàt Uên*	Control Yuan
23.	Haaú-Shì Uên*	Examination Yuan
24.	yān-mān	people
25.	ts'oì-yûng	to adopt

READING MATERIAL

1107

體 t'aí: body; trunk, substance, appearance; to treat with consideration.

全體 ts'üen-t'aí: the whole body of.

體面 t'aí-mín: reputation; face.

主體 chué t'aí: subject.

1205

集 tsaâp: to collect; to gather. an assembly.

集會 tsaâp ooî. to assemble; to meet; meeting.

集議 tsaâp Ì: to gather for discussion.

集股 tsaâp koó. to collect capital for business.

525

權 k'uēn: authority; power.

權力 k'uēn-lîk: power; influence.

版權 paán k'uēn: copyright

權利 k'uēn-leî: rights & privileges

選舉權 suén-kuí k'uēn: right to vote.

體 体 集 權 权

體 集 權

1474

央 yeung: the middle; center; to entreat.

中央 chung-yeung: the center; middle.

中央政府 chung-yeung ching-foó: the central government.

1394

縣 uēn: governmental district.

縣長 uēn-cheúng: district magistrate.

縣城 uēn shìng: district city.

央 縣

央 縣

央

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

97

稱 ch'ing: state; to praise

稱 ch'ing: to weigh; to estimate

相稱 seung-ch'ing: symmetrical; in accordance with

稱職 ch'ing-chik: able to fulfil the responsibility

1050

選 suén: to choose; to select.

選舉 suén-kui: to elect; to vote.

選擇 suén-chaak: to choose; to select.

591

立 lap: to set up; to establish; perpendicular; immediately.

立刻 lap-hak: at once; right away.

成立 shing-lap: to establish

中立 chung-lap: neutrality

獨立 tuk-lap: independent.



1146

訂 tíng, ting: to arrange; to settle; to edit; to collate.

訂立 tíng-lap: to draw up.

訂定 tíng-ting: to conclude; to settle.

訂約 tíng yeuk: to make an agreement.

1051

律 lut: statute; law.

法律 faat-lut: the law; code.

一律 yat-lut: uniformly; without distinction.

律師 lut-sz: a lawyer.

刑律 ying lut: criminal law.

訂 律

訂 律

订 律

READING MATERIAL

中國現在叫做中華民國，佢嘅政體當然係民主政體，同美國一樣，不過美國屬地方分權制。中國係中央集權制。即係雖然各省有省政府，各縣有縣政府，但係最高嘅權力，都集中中央政府。

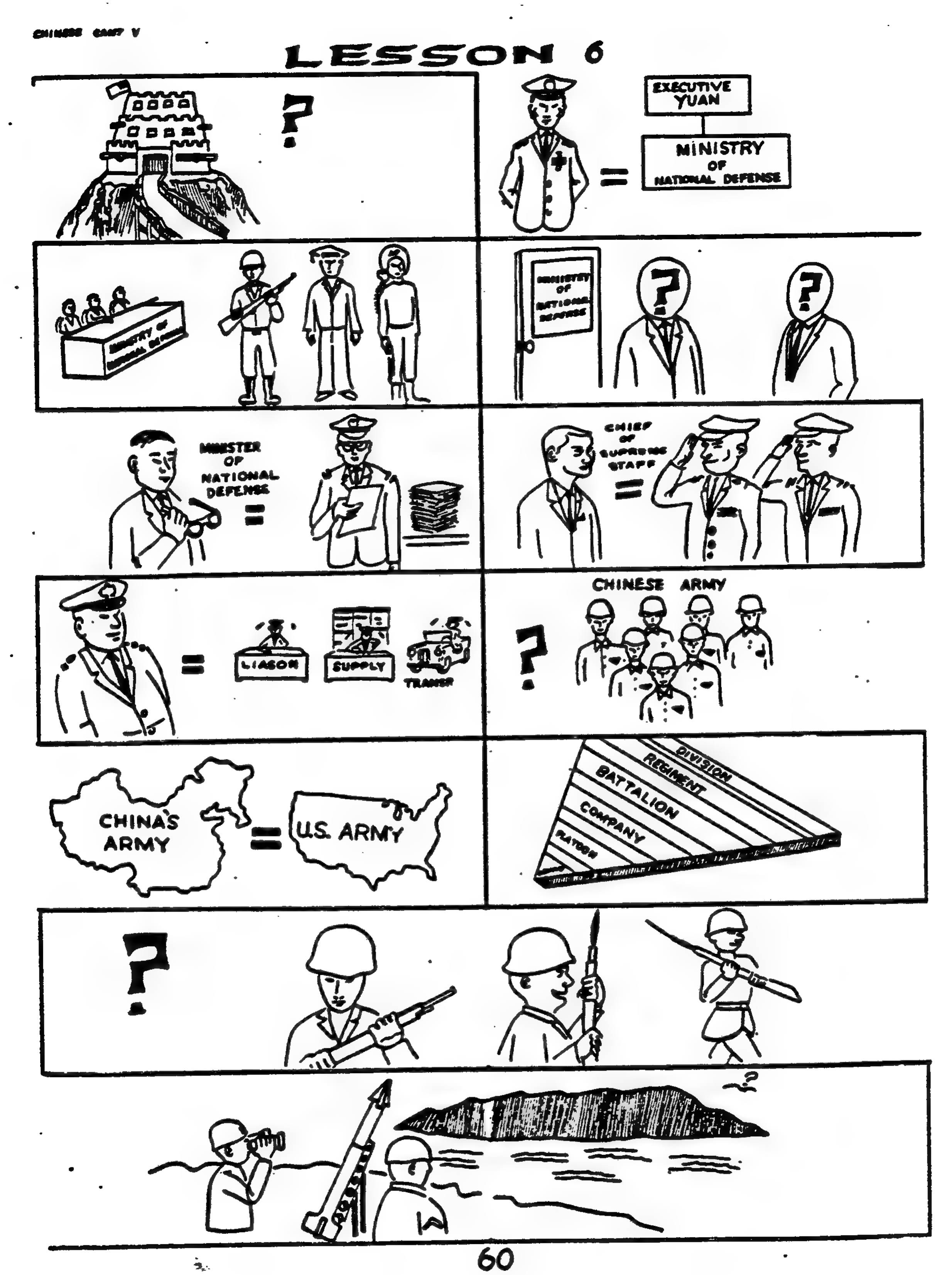
中國中央政府叫做國民政府，簡稱國府。國民政府嘅總統，由國民大會選出，但係亦可以話由人民選出。因為國民大會嘅代表，係由各地方選派，連海外華僑都有派代表。

國民政府設有五個院，分別主管各種事務。內中有個立法院，係訂立法律嘅機關，好似美國嘅國會一樣。

WRITING MATERIAL

體	Character Number 1107 Stroke Number 23 Radical Number 188 骨
權	Character Number 525 Stroke Number 22 Radical Number 75 木，木
縣	Character Number 1394 Stroke Number 16 Radical Number 120 糸
立	Character Number 591 Stroke Number 5 Radical Number 117 立
律	Character Number 651 Stroke Number 9 Radical Number 60 彳

LESSON 6



EXECUTIVE YUAN
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
CHIEF OF SUPREME STAFF
LIASON
SUPPLY
CHINESE ARMY
CHINA'S ARMY
U.S. ARMY
DIVISION
REGIMENT
BATTALION
COMPANY
PLATOON

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwŏk kwan-sź kei-kwaan kè tsó-chik haî tìm-yeûng* kè ne?

Cheung: Heāng-Chìng-Uēn* kè hâ pīn yaŭ yat kŏh pô, kiù tsô Kwŏk-Fōng Pô. Ni kŏh pô haî Chung-Kwŏk chìng-foó tsuì ko kè kwan-chìng kei-kwaan, foô-chaàk chi-fai Lûk Hoi Hung saam kwan.

W: Kwŏk-Fōng Pô kè chuê-iù cheúng-koon kiù tsô mi-yě ne?

C: Kwŏk-Fōng Pô yaŭ leūng kŏh chuê-iù cheúng-koon: yat kŏh kiù tsô Kwŏk-Fōng-Pô-Cheúng, foô-chaàk kwan-chìng; yat kŏh kiù tsô Ts'aam-Maū-Tsúng-Cheúng, foô-chaàk kwan-lìng.

W: Chung-Kwŏk Lûk Hoi Hung saam kwan cheúng-koon kè koon-haām haî mi-yě ne?

C: K'uī-teî haî Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lìng, Hoi-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lìng, t'ūng Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lìng; chûng yaŭ yat kŏh Luēn-K'ān Tsúng-Sz-Lìng, foô-chaàk luēn-lŏk, kung-k'ap, t'ūng wân-shue tàng tàng kè kung-tsŏk.

W: Chung-Kwŏk Lûk-Kwan kè taan-waî* yaŭ pin keì kŏh ne?

C: Chung-Kwŏk lûk-kwan kè taan-waî* yaŭ kwan, sz, t'uēn, yìng, lìn, p'aaì, paan, t'ūng Meĭ-Kwŏk kè p'in-chaì ch'a-m̄-toh.

W: Kwan-tuî* kè yâm-mô haî mi-yě ne?

C: Kwan-tuî* kè yâm-mô haî pó-waî kwŏk-ka kè lìng-t'ó, chuê-k'uēn t'ūng fōng-uê ngoî kwŏk kè ts'am-leûk.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: What is the structure of the Chinese military organiation?

Cheung: Under the Executive Yuan there is a ministry which is called the Ministry of National Defense. This ministry is the highest military administrative organization of the Chinese government, and it is responsible for the command of the army, navy, and air force.

W: Who are the important officials in the Ministry of National Defense?

C: There are two important officials in the Ministry of National Defense: one of them, called the Minister of National Defense, is responsible for the military administration; the other, called the Chief of Supreme Staff, is responsible for the military command.

W: What are the titles of the commanding officers of the Chinese Army, Navy, and Air Force?

C: They are the Commander-in-chief of Ground Forces, the Commander-in-chief of Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-chief of Air Forces; there is also a Commander-in-chief of Combined Service Forces, who is responsible for matters of liaison, supply transportation, etc.

W: What are the units of the Chinese Army?

C: Similar to the system of the United States of America, the units of the Chinese Army are army, division, regiment, battalion, company, platoon, and squad.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: What is the mission of the armed forces?

C: The mission of the armed forces is to protect the territor and sovereignty of their country and to defend against foreign invasion.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Defense Department is responsible for defending against any invasion.
2. Everyone has the duty to protect the sovereignty of his country.
3. Japan invaded the U.S. territory in 1941.
4. He is the liaison officer between the Army and the Navy.
5. This army organization deals with transportation.
6. The commander comes to inspect the four battalions of this regiment.
7. This company received orders to scatter its men in that area.
8. The main supply line of this army is too long.
9. The chief of staff is one of the important persons in the military organization.
10. The platoon system is working wonderfully.
11. There are three squads in this area waiting to be transported to the division headquarters.
12. This army needs transportation for all three of its divisions.
13. The Secretary of Defense is the highest official in the Department of Defense.
14. The President of the U.S. is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force.
15. The liaison officer has a very important mission.
16. The Secretary of the U.S. Army is a civilian.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1. kwan-ching kei-kwaan — military organization
2. chî-fai — to command
3. chuê-iû — important, main, major
4. Kwòk-Fōng Pô-Cheûng — Minister of National Defense
5. Ts'aam-Maû Tsûng-Cheûng — Chief of Staff
6. kwan-lîng — military order
7. tsûng-sz-lîng — commander-in-chief
8. luēn-k'ān — combined services
9. luēn-lòk — liaison
10. kung-k'ap — supply
11. wân-shue — transportation; to transport
12. yîng — battalion
13. lîn — company
14. p'aaî — platoon
15. paan — squad
16. p'in-tsaî — system
17. pô-waî — to protect
18. lîng-t'ô — territory
19. chuê-k'uēn — sovereignty, right
20. fōng-uê — to defend
21. ts'am-leûk — to invade, invasion
22. koon-haâm — title
23. yâm-mô — mission
24. tsô — section

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

25.	luĭ	brigade
26.	chún cheùng	brigadier general

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

201

防 fōng: to guard against; to protect from.

防備 fōng-peî: to watch for; to guard against.

提防 t'aî-fōng: to be aware of

防軍 fōng kwan: defence corps

757

守 shaú: to keep; to guard; to observe.

保守 pó-shaú: to retain; to keep; to hold.

守秘密 shaú peî-mât: to keep a secret.

871

保 pó to preserve; to keep; to secure; to bond.

擔保 taam-pó: to guarantee.

保險 pó-hím: to insure against; to take risk.

保證人 pó-chìng-yān: a voucher; guarantor.

防 守 保

防 守 保

防 守 保

1169

土 t'ó. earth; soil; place; local; native.

土[illegible] t'ó yam: local accent.

土人 t'ó yān: native; aborigine.

[illegible]

任 yâm: to sustain; be responsible; an office; trust.

任意 yâm-ì: as one pleases; voluntary.

信任 sun-yâm: to have confidence in.

任用 yâm-yūng: to employ; to engage.

土 任

土 任

土 任

READING MATERIAL

1423

衛 waî: to defend; to preserve; to guard.

衛生 waî-snaang: health; hygiene.

衛兵 waî ping: a body guard.

1214

侵 ts'am: to invade; to usurp

侵略 ts'am-leûk: to encroach upon; to invade.

侵犯 ts'am-faân: to trespass.

侵佔 ts'am-chim: to invade and occupy.

703

武 mǒ: military; martial; brave.

武官 mǒ-koon: military official.

武力 mǒ-lîk: by force of arms.

武裝 mǒ-chong: under arms.

衛 侵 武

衛 侵 武

衛 侵 武

271

器 hei: dish; implement; ability

器具 hei-kuî: tools; utensils

器皿 hei-míng: vessel; small articles of use

器械 hei-haaî: instruments; equipment

小器 siú hei: petty; narrow-minded.

170

揮 fai: to move; to shake

發揮 faat-fai: make known; to manifest

器 揮

器 揮

器 揮

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

國民政府之下五個院最重要嘅一個，算係行政院，因為呢個院主管全國嘅行政。行政院長嘅職任，等於美國政府嘅國務 hing。行政院內有一個機關叫做國防部，主理軍事，統領海陸空三軍。

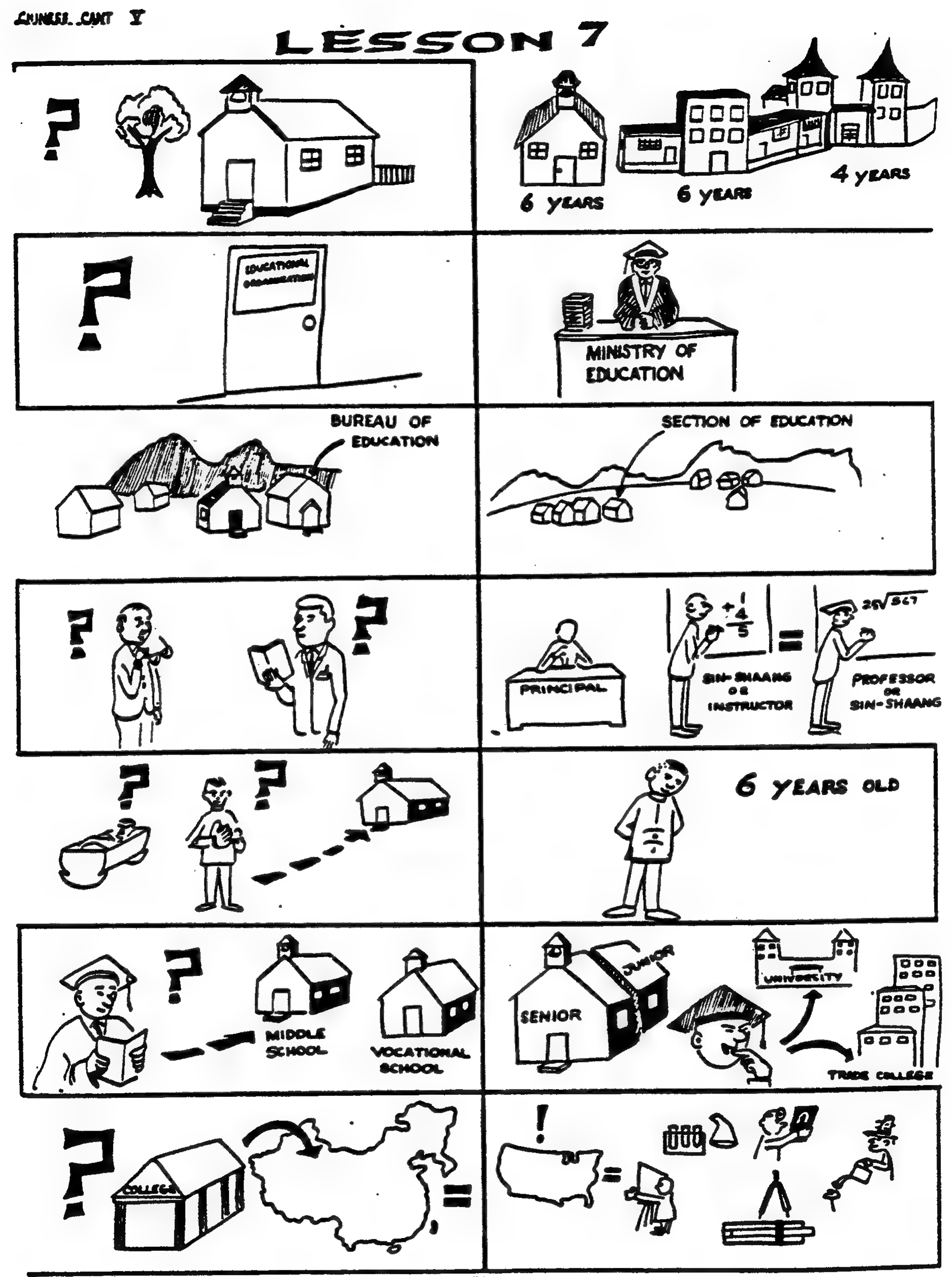
國防部嘅主要任務，當然係負責保衛國土，防守邊界要地，反抗外來侵畧。海陸空三軍完全聽國防部嘅命令，同指揮。

中國軍事設備現時更加完備，有好多最新式武器。空軍有各種飛機，海軍亦都有戰 laâm。但係中國最大嘅武器，要算軍隊嘅士氣。每個士兵都清楚認識佢做軍人嘅職責。

WRITING MATERIAL

防	Character Number 201 — Radical Number 170 Stroke Number 6 — 阝, 阜 Stroke order: 阝 … 防
守	Character Number 957 — Radical Number 40 Stroke Number 6 — 宀 Stroke order: 丶 … 守
保	Character Number 871 — Radical Number 9 Stroke Number 10 — 亻, 人 Stroke order: 丿 亻 … 保
土	Character Number 1169 — Radical Number 32 Stroke Number 3 — 土 Stroke order: 一 十 土
任	Character Number 1444 — Radical Number 9 Stroke Number 6 — 亻, 人 Stroke order: 丿 亻 … 任

LESSON 7


6 YEARS
6 YEARS
4 YEARS
EDUCATIONAL
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
SECTION OF EDUCATION
PRINCIPAL
SIN-SHAANG OR INSTRUCTOR
PROFESSOR OR SIN-SHAANG
6 YEARS OLD
MIDDLE SCHOOL
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
SENIOR
JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY
TRADE COLLEGE
COLLEGE

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kè kaaù-yûk chaì-tô haî tìm-yeûng* kè ne?

Cheung: P'ó-t'ung laĭ kóng, Chung-Kwòk kè kaaù-yûk chaì-tô tsik

haî siú hôk lûk nīn, chung hôk lûk nīn t'ūng taaî hôk seì nīn.

W: Chung-Kwòk kaaù-yûk haāng-chìng kei-kwaan kiù tsô mi-yĕ ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kaaù-yûk haāng-chìng tsuì ko kei-kwaan kiù tsô

Kaaù-Yûk Pô; mooĭ kòh shaáng chûng yaŭ Kaaù-Yûk T'eng;

mooĭ kòh shĭ yaŭ Kaaù-Yûk Kûk* waâk-ché Kaaù-Yûk Foh;

mooĭ kòh uên yaŭ Kaaù-Yûk Foh.

W: Haaû-cheúng t'ūng kaaù-sz yaŭ mi-yĕ fan-pît ne?

C: Haaû-cheúng haî yat kaan hôk-haaû kè tsuì ko foô-chaàk yān;

kaaù shue kè yān kiù tsô kaaù-sz, p'ó t'ung kiù k'uĭ tsô

sin-shaang; taaî hôk kè sin-shaang kiù tsô kaaù-shaû.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè saì-man-tsaì keì suì hoi-ch'ì yâp hôk-haaû tûk

shue ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè saì-man-tsaì taaî-yeùk* tô lûk suì kè shī-haû

tsaû hoi-ch'ì yâp hôk-haaû tûk shue.

W: Siú hôk pat-îp ĭ haû, yaŭ ti mi-yĕ kè kaaù-yûk ne?

C: Siú hôk pat-îp ĭ haû, tsaû hóh-ĭ yâp chung hôk, waâk-ché

chik îp hôk-haaû. Chung hôk yaû fan-hoi ch'oh-chung t'ūng

ko-chung. Ch'oh-chung pat-îp ĭ haû, hóh-ĭ yâp ko-chung,

waâk-ché sz-faân hôk-haaû. Ko-chung pat-îp ĭ haû hóh-ĭ

yâp taaî hôk, waâk-ché chuen-foh hôk-haaû.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè taaî hôk yaŭ keì toh kòh hôk-uên* ne?

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Chung-Kwòk kè taaî hôk yaŭ mān-hôk uên*, leĭ-hôk uên*, faàt-hôk uên*, i-hôk uên*, kung-hôk uên*, nūng-hôk uên* táng táng, t'ūng Meĭ-Kwòk kè taaî hôk ch'a-m̄-toh.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: What is the Chinese educational system like?

Cheung: In general, the Chinese educational system consists of six years of elementary school, six years of middle school, and four years of university.

W: What are the Chinese educational administrative organizations?

C: The highest educational administrative organization in China is known as the Ministry of Education. There is also a Department of Education in each province. Each city has a Bureau of Education or a Section of Education; and each district has a Section of Education.

W: What is the difference between a principal and an instructor?

C: A principal is the person in a school with highest responsibility. The one who teaches is an instructor and is known generally as Sin-Shaang. The Sin-Shaang in a university is called a professor.

W: At what age do the Chinese children begin school?

C: The Chinese children begin school when they reach the age of about six.

W: What kind of education do they receive after their graduation from the elementary school?

C: After their graduation from the elementary school, they can enter either the middle school or the vocational school. The middle school is divided into junior high and senior high.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

After their graduation from junior high, they can enter either senior high or a normal school. After their graduation from senior high, they can enter either a university or technical college.

W: How many colleges does a university have in China?

C: Similar to the university in the United States of America, a Chinese university has the college of arts and literature, the college of sciences, the college of law, the college of medicine, the college of engineering, and the college of agriculture.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Chinese educational system is not exactly the same as that of the U.S.
2. He is working as a clerk in the Bureau of Education.
3. I have known the principal of this elementary school for a long time.
4. The Department of Education plans to build another academic institution before the end of this year.
5. A high school education is not necessary for this kind of work.
6. She is a professor of the medical college at the University of Hong Kong.
7. This student is registered in the college of law but he spends most of his time in the college of agriculture.
8. The normal school is a part of the college of arts and letters.
9. After graduating from a technical college, a person may not go into the vocation he studied.
10. In some universities, the college of engineering is a part of the college of science.
11. The difference between an instructor and a professor is very great in terms of responsibilities and duties.
12. Almost twenty years of schooling are required before a person can graduate from a medical school in the U.S.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. Under the British system, there will be no more than one university in any city or district.

14. A person can enter a certain college without graduating from high school.

15. The teachers of this academic institution are of different nationalities.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1.	kaaû-yûk	education
2.	siû hôk	elementary school
3.	chung hôk	high school
4.	taaî hôk	university, college
5.	kaaû-yûk t'eng	department of education
6.	foh	section
7.	fan-pît	difference
8.	kaaû-sz	teacher
9.	chik-îp	vocation, profession, occupation
10.	ch'oh-chung	junior high school
11.	ko-chung	senior high school
12.	sz-faân hôk haaû	normal school
13.	chuen-foh hôk haaû	technical college
14.	hôk-uên*	academic institute
15.	mān-hôk uên*	college of arts and letters
16.	leĭ-hôk uên*	college of sciences
17.	faàt-hôk uên*	college of law
18.	i-hôk uên*	college of medicine
19.	kung-hôk uên*	college of engineering
20.	nūng-hôk uên*	college of agriculture

READING MATERIAL

188

科 foh: series; rank; department

科學 foh-hok: science

科長 foh cheúng: chief of a department

內科 noi-foh: medical practice.

外科 ngoi-foh: surgical.

1066

師 sz: division; army; master; teacher.

師長 sz cheúng: divisional commander teacher.

師表 sz-piú: a pattern; model

107

助 chöh: to assist; help

幫助 pong-chöh: to aid; assist

內助 noi-chöh: helpmate (wife)

樂助 lok-chöh: free-will contribution

科 師 助

科 師 助

科 師 助

518

官 koon: officer; official.

官長 koon-cheúng: officials; ruler.

文官 man-koon: civil official.

升官 shing koon: to be promoted.

法官 faat-koon: a judge.

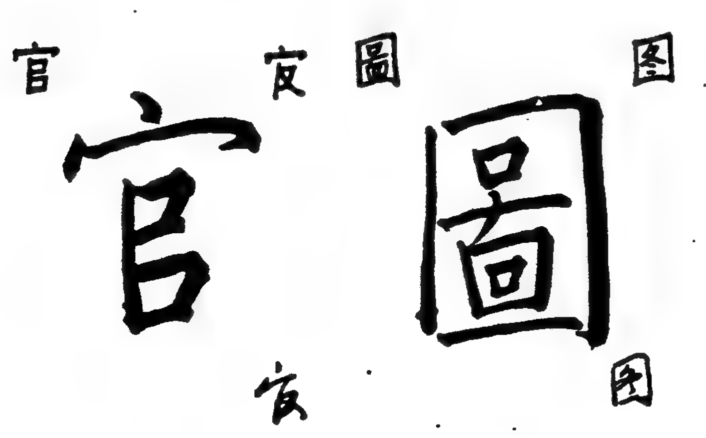
1175

圖 t'ō : plan; chart; map; scheme; plot; seal.

圖樣 t'ō-yeúng: plan; diagram.

圖書館 t'ō-shue-koón: library.

繪圖 kw'ooi t'ō: to sketch; to paint.



READING MATERIAL

872

補 pó: to mend; to patch; to fill up; to supplement.

補身 pó shan: nourishing: invigorating.

補助 pó-chōh: to help; to assist.

166

範 faân: pattern: standard

模範 mô-faân: model; example

範圍 faân-waī: limits scope; sphere

128

專 chuen: single; special

專心 chuen-sam: engrossed in; concentration

專家 chuen-ka: a specialist

專門 chuen-moōn: specialization

專科 chuen-foh: special course

補 範 專

補 範 專

補 範 耑 专

1496

育 yûk: to bear; to nurture; to rear; to foster.

教育 kaaû-yûk: education; to teach.

體育 t'ai-yûk: physical training.

915

修 sau: to repair; to improve; to adorn; to cultivate

修整 sau-ching: to repair; to put in order.

修身 sau shan: to cultivate virtuous conduct.

育 修

育 修

育 修

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

普通黎講，中國嘅教育制度大約同美國嘅一樣，即係小學六年，中學六年，大學本科四年。中學亦分初中三年，高中三年，不過多數同埋喺一間學校。

中國全國教育行政由行政院教育部主理，然後每省有教育廳，每個市或每個縣有教育局，分別打理各地方嘅教育行政。

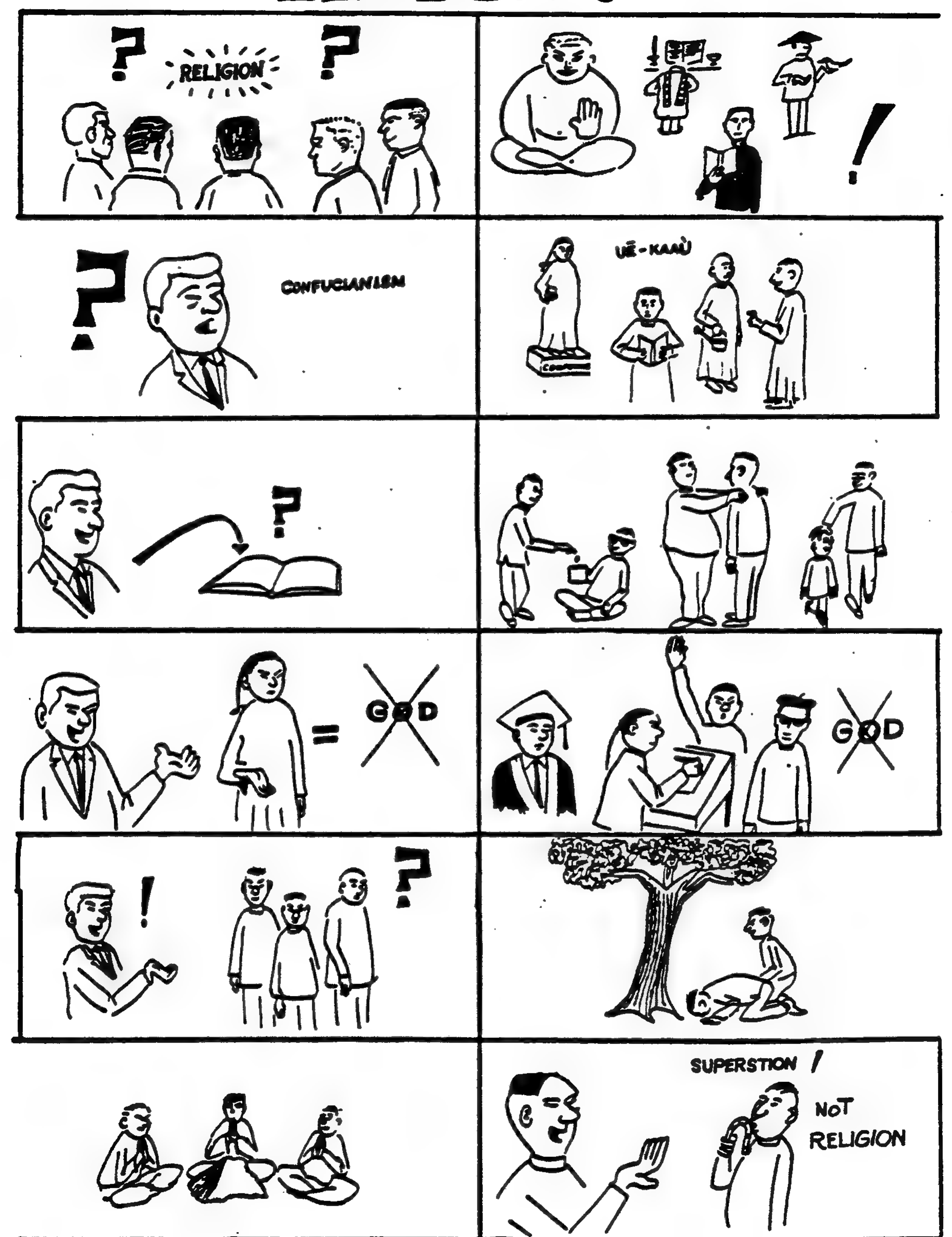
中國學校有啲係官立，或者叫做公立。但係有好多係私立嘅。亦有啲係半官私，即係私立學校得到政府補助經費。普通大學嘅課程，分為文科理科兩種。有啲專教一科，叫做專門學校。訓練教員嘅叫做師範學校。各大學都自設有圖書館，利便學生自修。

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
科	188	9	115	禾，禾
師	1066	10	50	巾
助	107	7	19	力
官	518	8	40	宀
圖	1175	14	31	囗

LESSON 8



RELIGION
CONFUCIANISM
UĒ - KAAÙ
GOD
GOD
SUPERSTION
NOT RELIGION

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk yān sùn mi-yĕ kaaù ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk haî yat kòh sùn-yeūng tsẑ-yaū kè kwòk-ka, shóh-ĩ yaŭ hó toh tsung-kaaù, yaŭ ti sùn Kei-Tuk Kaaù, yaŭ ti sùn T'in-Chuê Kaaù, yaŭ ti sùn Fât Kaaù, yaŭ ti sùn Tô Kaaû, yaŭ ti sùn Húng Kaaù, yaŭ ti mi-yĕ to sùn, mi-yĕ to paaì.

W: Húng Kaaù haî mi-yĕ ne?

C: Húng Kaaù yaû kiù tsô Ue Kaaù, Húng Kaaù poón-loì m̄-haî yat chúng tsung-kaaù, chì-haî yat chúng chìt-hôk. Sùn Húng Kaaù kè yān sùn Húng-Tsź kè chìt-hôk, shūng-paaì Húng-Tsź shóh kaaù kè lūn-leĭ, tô-tak, tûk Húng-Tsź shóh sé kè shue.

W: Húng-Tsź shóh kaaù kè lūn-leĭ, tô-tak, t'ūng shóh sé kè shue haî kwaan-ue mi-yĕ ne?

C: Húng-Tsź shóh kaaù kè lūn-leĭ, tô-tak, t'ūng shóh sé kè shue haî kwaan-ue yān, î, laĭ, chì, sùn, shìng.

W: Kám, Húng-Tsź m̄-haî wâ k'uĭ tsẑ-keì haî shān, tsẑ-keì haî Sheûng-Taì là pòh?

C: Haî là. Húng-Tsź haî yat kòh mān-yān, chuè-tsòk ka, kaaù-yûk ka, chìng-chî ka, t'ūng chìt-hôk ka. K'uĭ m̄-haî shān, m̄-haî Sheûng-Taì.

W: Neĭ wâ yaŭ-ti yān mi-yĕ to sùn, mi-yĕ to paaì, k'uĭ-teî sùn mi-yĕ paaì mi-yĕ ne?

C: Kuĭ-teî sùn yat p'oh shuê ooĭ peì fuk k'uĭ-teî kè shì-haû,

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

k'uĭ-teî tsaû paaì kôh p'oh shuê, k'uĭ-teî sùn yat-faaì shêk ooĭ peì shaû k'uĭ-teî kè shì-haû, k'uĭ-teî tsaû paaì kôh faaì shêk. Ni-ti haî maì-sùn, m̂-haî sùn kaaù.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: In what religion do the Chinese believe?

Cheung: China is a country of freedom of worship, therefore there are many religions. Some of the people believe in Protestantism, some believe in Catholicism, some believe in Buddhism, some believe in Toaism, some believe in Confucianism, some believe in anything.

W: What is Confucianism?

C: Confucianism is also known as Üē-Kaaù. Originally it was not religion, but a school of philosophy. The followers of Confucianism believe in the philosophy of Confucius, worship the ethics and virtue taught by Confucius and read the books written by him.

W: To what do the ethics and virtues taught by Confucius and the books written by him pertain?

C: The ethics and virtues which were taught by Confucius and the books which were written by him pertain to humanity, righteousness, rites, sagaciousness, faith, and sincerity.

W: In that case, does it mean that Confucius did not claim himself as a deity or a God?

C: That is right, Confucius was a scholar, an author, and educator, a politician, and a philosopher. He was not a deity or God.

W: You said some people believe in anything and worship anything.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

What do they believe, and what do they worship?

C: When they believe a tree can give them felicity, they worship that tree. When they believe a stone can give them longevity, they worship that stone. This is superstition not belief in a religion.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Confucius should not be looked upon as a deity.
2. His wife went through college but she is still very superstitious.
3. A lot of people believed that happiness and longevity go together.
4. This is the tree that we saw from the top of that rock.
5. The author of this book is very intelligent as well as very capable.
6. He has faith in God and also faith in himself.
7. Sincerity is this man's greatest virtue.
8. Because of his humanitarian attitude, he is doing his best to help others.
9. The example of righteousness set by many great men in history should help us to face our difficulties.
10. Taoism has a different set of ethics when compared with that of Buddhism.
11. He is a politician but he believes in Protestantism.
12. Those who believe in Catholicism also believe in God.
13. A philosopher may be an educator; but an educator may not be a philosopher.
14. We believe in freedom of religion as well as freedom of speech and freedom of press in the U.S.
15. Chinese people worship their ancestors.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Liberty is one of the most valuable things that we have in the U.S.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1.	tsung-kaaù	religion
2.	sùn-yeŭng	faith, worship
3.	tsẑ-yaū	free, freedom, liberty
4.	Kei-Tuk Kaaù	Protestantism
5.	T'in-Chuè Kaau	Catholicism
6.	Fât-Kaaù	Buddhism
7.	Tô-Kaaù	Toaism
8.	Hŭng-Kaaù	Confucianism
9.	Ūē-Kaaù	Confucianism
10.	paaì	to worship
11.	lūn-leĭ	ethics
12.	tô-tak	virtue
13.	yān	humanity
14.	î	righteousness
15.	chì	sagaciousness
16.	shìng	sincerity
17.	shān	deity, God
18.	Sheûng-Taì	God
19.	chuè-tsòk ka	author, writer
20.	p'oh	classifier, auxiliary noun
21.	fuk	felicity, happiness
22.	shêk	stone, rock
23.	shaû	longevity

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

24.	maī-sùn	superstition, superstitious
25.	shuê	tree

READING MATERIAL

946

神 shĭn: spirit; deity; divine; the spirit; energy.

神父 shĭn-foŏ: priest.

神經 shĭn-king: the nerve; crazy.

1012

樹 shuê: tree; plant; to plant.

樹木 shuê mûk: trees.

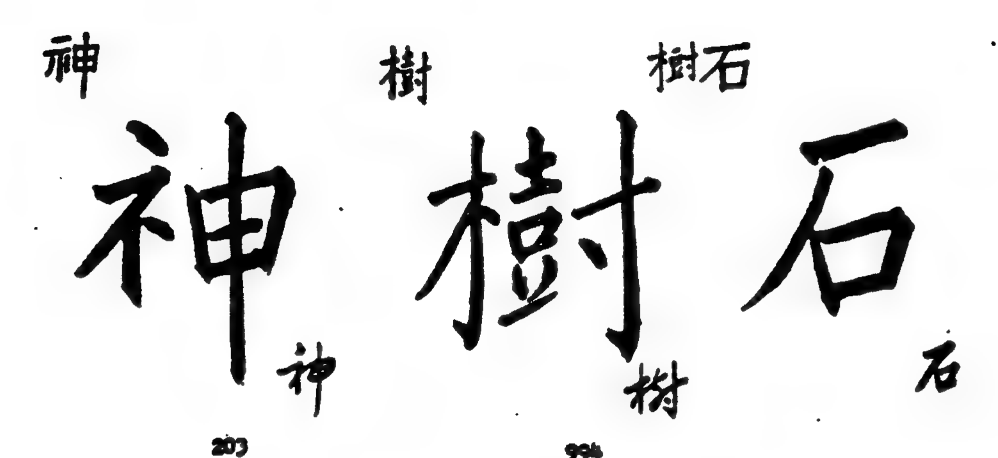
樹林 shuê-lĭm: forest; grove.

965

石 shêk: stone; rock; firm; a weight; measure.

石頭 shêk-t'aŭ: stone; boulder.

石油 shêk-yaŭ: petroleum.



203

夫 foo: husband; man.

丈夫 chêung-foo: husband.

夫人 foo-yĭn: wife; Mrs.

夫婦 foo foŏ: husband and wife

工夫 kung-foo: work

994

誠 shĭng: sincere; faithful.

誠實 shĭng-shĭt: sincere; guiltless; honest.

誠意 shĭng-ĭ: sincerity.

夫　誠

夫誠

夫　诚

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

224

福 fuk: happiness; blessed; felicity

幸福 hâng-fuk: happiness; felicity

福利 fuk-leî: welfare

發福 faat-fuk: to grow fat

1289

財 ts'oi: property; wealth; valuables.

財物 ts'oi mát: property; effects; valuables.

財政 ts'oi-ching: finance.

財產 ts'oi-ch'aán: property; estate.

1112

德 tak: virtue; goodness; conduct; power.

德行 tak-hàng: moral deed; upright conduct.

德國 tak-kwok: Germany.



667

迷 mai: to deceive; to bewitch; to be possessed

迷信 mai-sün: supersti…

昏迷 fan-mai: faint; unconscious.

迷惑 mai-waák: to delude; to infatuate.

1325

宗 tsung: ancestor; origin; sort.

宗旨 tsung-chí: purpose; the leading idea.

宗教 tsung-kaau: religion.



READING MATERIAL

中國係一個信 yeũng 自由嘅國家，有人信基 Tuk 教，有人信天主教，有人信回教，信邊種教，都係隨每個人中意。

但係有啲外國人以為中國係孔教嘅國家，拜孔夫子。其實孔子唔係一個教主，亦冇話自己係神，或係上帝，佢只係講道德。幾千年來，中國人跟住佢所教嘅去做，所以佢嘅學說，就成為教條一樣。但係冇人好似拜神敬黎拜佢。所以孔子唔係神。

不過有啲中國人唔係信定一種教，只係迷信，乜野都拜，好似拜石頭做神，拜樹木做神，誠心去拜，望呢啲神 pei 財 pei 福佢地。但係呢種迷信嘅人，現時少咗好多啦。

WRITING MATERIAL

神

Character Number 946 — Stroke Number 9 — Radical Number 113 — 礻，示

樹

Character Number 1012 — Stroke Number 16 — Radical Number 75 — 木，木

石

Character Number 965 — Stroke Number 5 — Radical Number 112 — 石

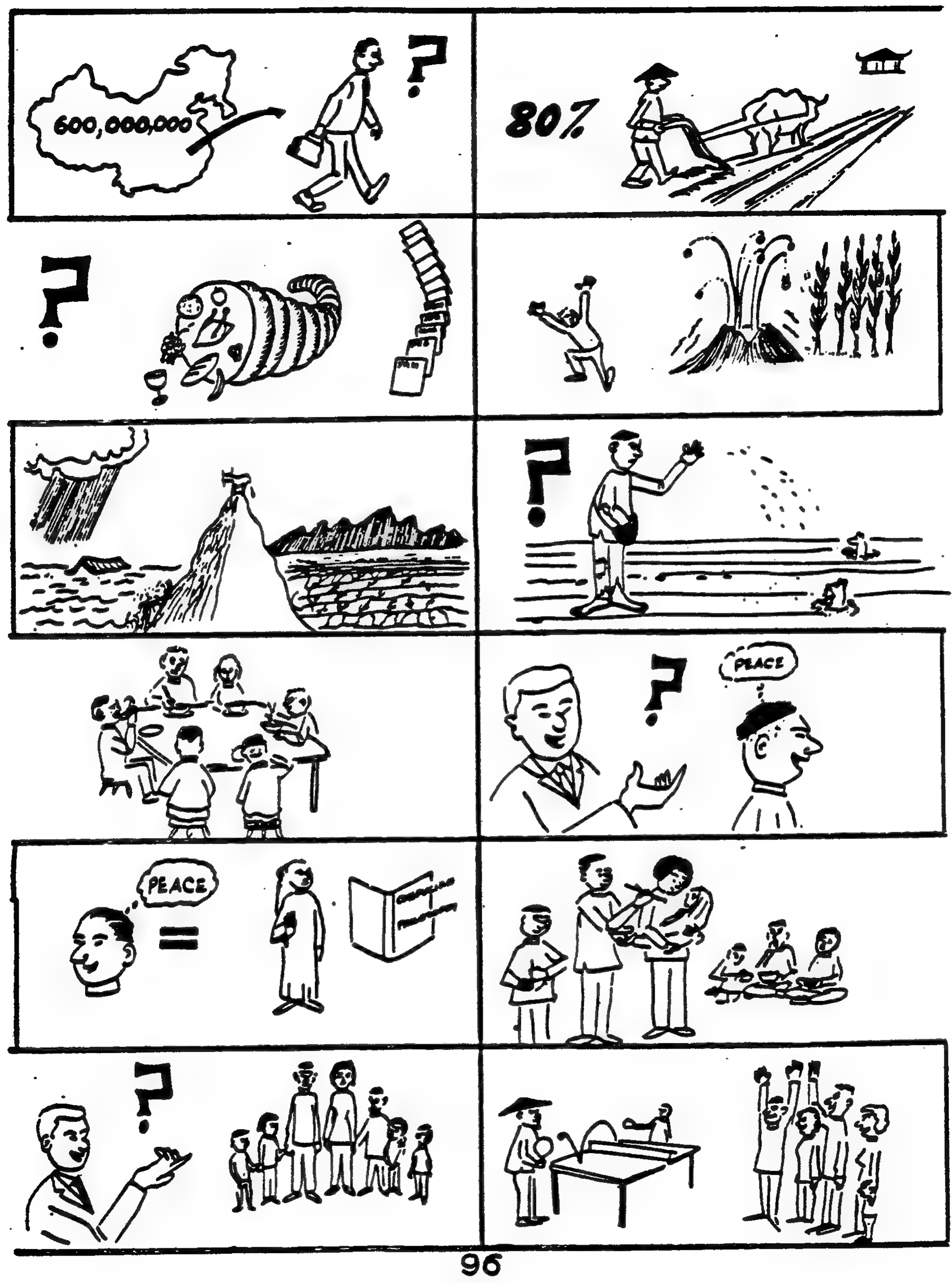
夫

Character Number 203 — Stroke Number 4 — Radical Number 37 — 大

誠

Character Number 994 — Stroke Number 13 — Radical Number 149 — 言

LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwǒk ī-ka yaŭ lûk-maân-maân kàm toh kè yān-haú, k'uī-teî kè shang-oôt tìm-yeûng* ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwǒk kè yān-haú paàk-fân-chi-paàt-shâp haî nūng yān, shóh-ī k'uī-teî kè shang-oôt toh shǒ t'ūng nūng ìp yaŭ kwaan-haî.

W: Chung-Kwǒk mooī nīn kè nūng ch'aàn-pán kaù m̄-kaù kung-k'ap ts'uēn Chung-Kwǒk yān ne?

C: Uē-kwóh mō t'in tsoi kè shī-haû, Chung-Kwǒk mooī nīn kè nūng ch'aàn-pán hóh-ī kaù kung-k'ap ts'uēn Chung-Kwǒk yān, uē-kwóh yaŭ shuî tsoi, hōn tsoi, t'ūng k'eī-t'a t'in tsoi kè shī-haû, tsaû m̄-kaù là.

W: Chung-Kwǒk nūng yān kè shang-oôt, haî m̄-haî hó kaan-naān ne?

C: Chung-Kwǒk nūng yān kè shang-oôt sui-īn hó kaan-naān, taân-haî k'uī-teî hó chi tsuk, ī-ch'é yaŭ yat-chúng tsing-shān sheûng kè faaì-lôk, t'ūng ka-t'īng sheûng kè faaì-lôk.

W: Ni ti tsing-shān sheûng kè faaì-lôk, t'ūng ka-t'īng sheûng kè faaì-lôk haî tìm-yeûng* kè ne?

C: Tsing-shān sheûng kè faaì-lôk haî shaû Húng-Kaaù kè ying-heúng, tsik haî shaû Húng-Tsź chìt-hôk kè ying-heúng, shóh-ī k'uī-teî to yaŭ "chi tsuk sheūng lôk" kè t'aaì-tô. Ka-t'īng kè faaì-lôk, tsaû haî Chung-Kwǒk taaî ka-t'īng chaì-tô kè hó ch'uè, yan-waî uk-k'eì kè yān, foô mō, tsaì nuī*, hing taî, tsź mooî*, to chuê maaì yat-ts'aì*, taaî-ka oì-oô, taaî-ka pong-chôh.

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Haî m̄-haî hó toh Chung-Kwòk yān chung-ì taaî ka-t'ìng chaì-tô ne?

C: Haî là. Hó toh Chung-Kwòk yān chung-ì taaî ka-t'ìng chaì-tô, yaŭ ti taaî ka-t'ìng yaŭ keì shâp kòh yān chuê haî yat shuè, yaŭ ti taaî ka-t'ìng yaŭ seì ng̃ toî chuê haî yat shuè, k'uĭ-teî tsô kung kè shì-haû, yat-ts'aì* tsô kung, faaì-lôk kè shì-haû yat-ts'aì* heúng-shaû.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: China now has a population of six hundred million, what is their livelihood?

Cheung: Eighty per cent of the Chinese population are farmers; therefore, their livelihood is most closely related to agriculture.

W: Are the Chinese agricultural products sufficient to supply all the Chinese each year?

C: In absence of calamities, the Chinese agricultural products are sufficient to supply all the Chinese each year. If there are floods, draughts, or other calamities, the agricultural products are not sufficient.

W: Are the lives of the Chinese farmers hard and difficult?

C: Although the lives of the Chinese farmers are hard and difficult, they are well contented. Moreover, they possess peace of mind and enjoy family pleasures.

W: What is the nature of this peace of mind and enjoyment of family pleasure?

C: Peace of mind is the result of the influence of Confucianism, that is, the influence of the Confucian philosophy. There exists the state of mind of "Content bringing happiness." The family pleasures are the essence of the Chinese large family system, since all members of the household: parents, children, brothers, and sisters, are living together; caring for each other, and assisting one another.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Are there many Chinese who like the large family system?

C: Yes, many Chinese like the large family system. Some large families have several score of people living together and some have four or five generations living together. When they work they work together; when they are happy they rejoice together.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is not the time to think of poetry.
2. We can enjoy many agricultural products here.
3. They need all the help they can get to prevent a flood.
4. Draughts and other calamities change the livelihood of farmers.
5. We are not in any way directly connected with agriculture.
6. Even though he is not rich he is very contented.
7. My family doctor influenced me to study medicine.
8. He may be old, but his spirit is as young as a ten-year-old.
9. Each and every member of his family has the same attitude toward this matter.
10. We shall go together next Monday afternoon.
11. Two days ago, they were strangers; but now they live together under the same roof.
12. I need your help to cook this chicken.
13. Parents love their children and wish them happiness.
14. His attitude is influenced by Buddhism; but he is not superstitious.
15. The life of an American farmer is not difficult.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1. nūng-yān — farmer, peasant
2. nūng-îp — agriculture
3. kwaan-haî — relationship, connection
4. nūng-ch'aán-pán — agricultural product
5. t'in-tsoi — calamity
6. shuí-tsoi — flood
7. hŏn-tsoi — draught
8. chi-tsuk — content, satisfied
9. tsing-shān — spirit, mind
10. ka-t'īng — family
11. shaû — by, to receive
12. yíng-heúng — influence
13. chi tsuk sheūng lôk — happiness in contentment
14. t'aaì-tô — attitude
15. chuê-maaī — live together
16. yat-ts'aī* — together
17. oì-oô — to love
18. pong-chôh — to assist; help
19. toî — generation
20. heúng-shaû — to enjoy, enjoyment

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

776

農 nūng: to plant; to farm; to cultivate.

農夫 nūng-foo: a farmer.

農業 nūng-îp: agriculture.

農產 nūng ch'aán: agricultural product.

390

耕 kaang: to plow; till; cultivate

耕田 kaang t'în: to plough the fields; farming

耕種 kaang-chūng: to plow & sow; agriculture

1143

田 t'în: field; land.

田地 t'în-teî: cultivated field.

禾田 wōh t'în: rice field.

農 耕 田

農 耕 田

312

合 hôp: to agree with; match together

合同 hop-t'ûng: a contract

合用 hôp-yûng: useful

合作 hôp-tsôk: cooperation

合格 hôp-kaâk: eligible; pass the exam.

679

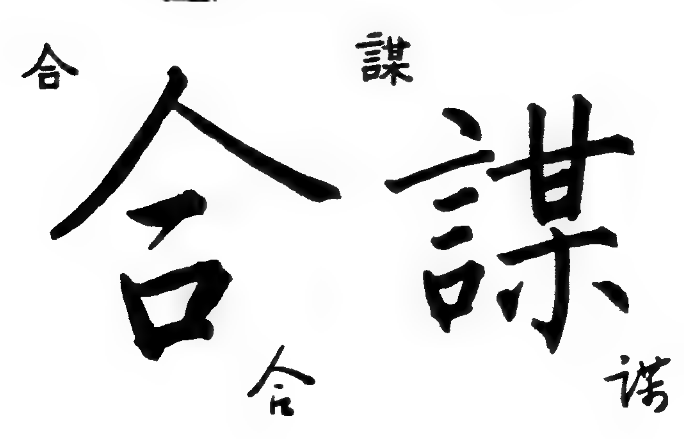
謀 maū: to plot; to plan.

謀生 maū-shaang: to seek a living.

謀反 maū faán: to plan rebellion; treason.

謀害 maū hoî: to deliberate injury.

陰謀 yam-maū: secret plot.



READING MATERIAL

1026

息 sik: to rest; quiet; interest on money; production.

休息 yau-sik: to rest.

入息 yâp-sik: income.

1282

災 tsoi: calamity; affliction

災難 tsoi-naân: calamity; suffering.

水災 shuí tsoi: flood.

305

旱 hŏn: dry; drought

天旱 t'in hŏn: drought

旱災 hŏn tsoi: distress from drought

息 災 旱

息 灾 災 旱

231

豐 fung: abundant; prolific

豐足 fung-tsuk: plentiful

豐年 fung nin: a plentiful year.

豐富 fung-foò: rich; opulent; abundant

276

享 hoéung: to enjoy; to receive

享福 hoéung fuk: to enjoy happiness

享受 hoéung-shaû: to enjoy; receive

豐 丰 享

豐 享

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

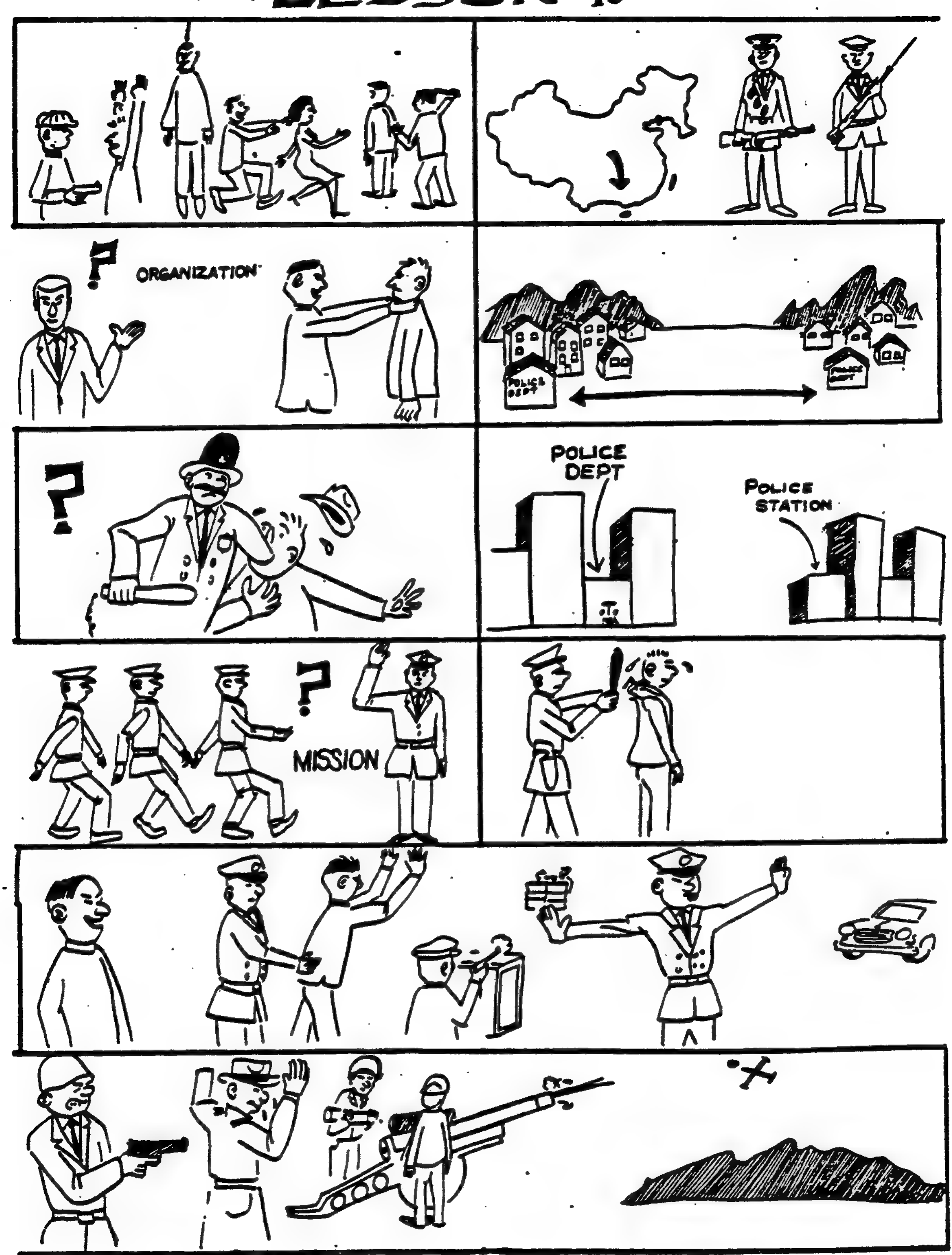
中國何來都係農業嘅國家，大多數人以耕田種菜謀生，佢地嘅生活，當然比較第二種職業嘅人辛苦啲，如果冇天災，時年好，所種嘅野得到豐收，佢地可以安樂啲，但係有水災旱災等等，佢地嘅生活就更艱難啦，無論點樣，佢地成年做工，都要好勤力，中國人有一句話：日出而作，日入而息，就係形容農人嘅勤力同辛苦。

不過中國農人雖然辛苦，佢地受孔子道理嘅影響，睇重家庭，父母子女，兄弟姊妹，大家同住，大家愛護，大家幫助，大家合作，亦都得到好多快樂，喺過年過節嘅時候亦都有好多活動，總之，佢地嘅生活雖然唔容易，亦唔係乜野享受都冇。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
農	Character Number 776 — Radical Number 161 辰 — Stroke Number 13
耕	Character Number 390 — Radical Number 127 耒 — Stroke Number 10
田	Character Number 1143 — Radical Number 102 田 — Stroke Number 5
合	Character Number 312 — Radical Number 30 口 — Stroke Number 6
諆	Character Number 679 — Radical Number 149 言 — Stroke Number 16

LESSON 10



ORGANIZATION
POLICE DEPT
POLICE DEPT
POLICE STATION
MISSION

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Mooĭ kȯh shīng-shĭ to yaŭ tá kìp, k'eūng kaan, t'aù yĕ, maū shaȧt, ngˆ-shaȧt, tsˆ-shaȧt kè ȯn-kîn* faȧt-shang, haî m̄-haî ȧ?

Cheung: Mooĭ kȯh shīng-shĭ to yaŭ tá kìp, k'eūng kaan, t'au yĕ, maū shaȧt, ngˆ-shaȧt, tsˆ-shaȧt kè ȯn-kîn* faȧt-shang. Wā-Naām kè shīng-shĭ yîk-to haî yat-yeūng, taân-haî Wā-Naām kè shīng-shĭ kè chî-on suèn hó lȧ.

W: Kȯk shuè teî-fong yaŭ mi-yĕ kei-kwaan waī-ch'ī chî-on ne?

C: Kȯk shuè teî-fong yaŭ King-Ch'aȧt Kûk* waī-ch'ī chî on.

W: Kȯk shuè teî-fong kè King-Ch'aȧt Kûk* yûng mi-yĕ paân-faȧt waī-ch'ī chî-on ne?

C: Mooĭ kȯh shīng-shĭ yaŭ yat kȯh King-Ch'aȧt Kûk*, haî shĭ noî mooĭ yat kȯh k'ui-wîk yaû yaŭ yat kȯh King-Ch'aȧt Fan-Kûk*.

W: King-ch'aȧt kè chué-iù yâm-mô haî mi-yĕ ne?

C: King ch'aȧt kè chué-iù yâm-mô haî waī-ch'ī teî-fong chî-on, pó-oô yān-mān kè shaang-mīng, ts'oī-ch'aán, uê-fōng kȯk chúng ȯn-kîn* kè faȧt-shang t'ūng waī-ch'ī kaaú-t'ung tȧng tȧng. Taân-haî hai chìn shī kè yâm-mô haî fōng-chî kaȧn-tîp oôt-tûng, hîp-chôh fōng hung, chî-fai shoh-saȧn yān-haú tȧng tȧng.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: Do cases of robbery, rape, larceny, murder, manslaughter, and suicide occur in every city?

Cheung: Cases of robbery, rape, larceny, murder, manslaugher, and suicide occur in every city. Cities of South China are no exception. But the internal control and regulation of cities in South China is considered good.

W: What organization is charged with the maintenance of internal order in each community?

C: Each community has the Police Department to maintain internal order.

W: What method does the Police Department of each community use to maintain internal order?

C: Every city has a police department and within each district of the city there is a police station.

W: What is the primary mission of the police force?

C: The primary mission of the police force is to maintain local internal order, to protect lives and properties of the citizens, to prevent commission of crimes, and to maintain traffic order. But their wartime mission is to prevent spy activities, to assist in air defense, to conduct the evacuation of the population, etc.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Evacuation of students may be necessary during wartime.
2. The army requested assistance from the air force.
3. The spy is trying to prevent us from maintaining order in the city.
4. It is the duty of the police to protect our lives and properties.
5. The police in this district prevented many cases of robbery.
6. It seems to be a case of manslaughter rather than a case of murder.
7. Rapes and larcenies are not very common in small cities.
8. In a large city, there can be at least one suicide case a day.
9. The writing that you have done may be considered good.
10. It is the regulation of the school that you should attend classes five days a week.
11. Citizens are protected by the local police force.
12. In addition to prevention of crimes, the police also takes care of traffic.
13. Conducting evacuation of the people is one of the police force's wartime missions.
14. Special training to prevent spy activities is very important.
15. Maintaining internal order is the primary mission of the police department.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Crimes in big cities are common; and cities in China are of no exception.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1.	tả-kìp	robbery
2.	k'eũng-kaan	rape
3.	t'au yě	larceny
4.	maũ-shaảt	murder
5.	nĝ-shaảt	manslaughter
6.	tsž-shaảt	suicide
7.	ỏn-kîn*	case
8.	chī-on	order, peace
9.	suèn	consider
10.	waī-ch'ī	to maintain
11.	k'ui-wîk	district
12.	fan-kûk	police station
13.	pó-oô	protect
14.	shaang-mîng	life
15.	ts'oī-ch'aân	property
16.	uê-fōng	prevent
17.	chìn shī	wartime
18.	fōng-chí	to prevent, stop
19.	kaản-tîp	spy
20.	hîp-chôh	to assist
21.	fōng hung	air defense
22.	shoh-saản	evacuate, evacuation

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

451

強 k'eũng: to force; to compel.

勉強 mĩn-k'eũng. against one's will; to force.

強迫 k'eũng-pik: to coerce; to force.

強 k'eũng: strong; violent.

強壯 k'eũng-chòng: strong and healthy.

強盛 k'eũng-shîng: powerful (of country)

1124

偷 t'au: to steal; to pilfer; by stealth.

偷走 t'au tsaú: to steal away.

偷閒 t'au haãn: to waste time; to idle.

1420

維 waĩ: to connect; to fasten.

維持 waĩ-ch'ĩ: to aid; to maintain.

維新 waĩ-san: to reform; to modernize.

强 偷 維

强 偷 維

強 弜 偷 維

81

持 ch'ī: to grasp; hold; support

維持 waĩ-ch'ĩ: to maintain; uphold; to aid

主持 chué-ch'ĩ: to manage; to direct.

支持 chi-ch'ĩ: to support

302

看 hòn: to look at; view; examine.

看 hon: to watch.

看戲 hòn hei: to see a play.

看書 hòn shue: to read books.

看護 hon-oô: a nurse.

看守 hòn-shaú: to guard.

持 看

持 看

持 看

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

423

- 狗 kaú: dog
- 獵狗 līp kaú: Hunting dog
- 癲狗 tin kaú: mad dog
- 海狗 hoí-kaú: the seal

1312

- 取 ts'uí: to take; to appropriate; to receive.
- 取利 ts'uí laī: to derive interest.
- 取决 ts'uí-k'uèt: to decide.

937

- 殺 shaàt: to kill; to slay.
- 殺人 shaàt yān: to kill a person.
- 自殺 tsī shaàt: suicide.
- 謀殺 maū shaàt: to plot murder.

狗 取 殺

狗 取 殺

狗 取 殺

587

- 例 laī: law; regulation; rule; custom.
- 例外 laī-ngoī: exception.
- 違例 waī laī: to violate a rule.
- 例如 laī-ū: for example.
- 例假 laī-kā: the customary vacation.

783

- 案 òn: case at law, judge's desk.
- 案件 òn-kīn: a case at law.
- 審案 shám òn: to try a case.
- 案情 òn ts'ìng: facts or details of a case.

例 案

例 案

例 案

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

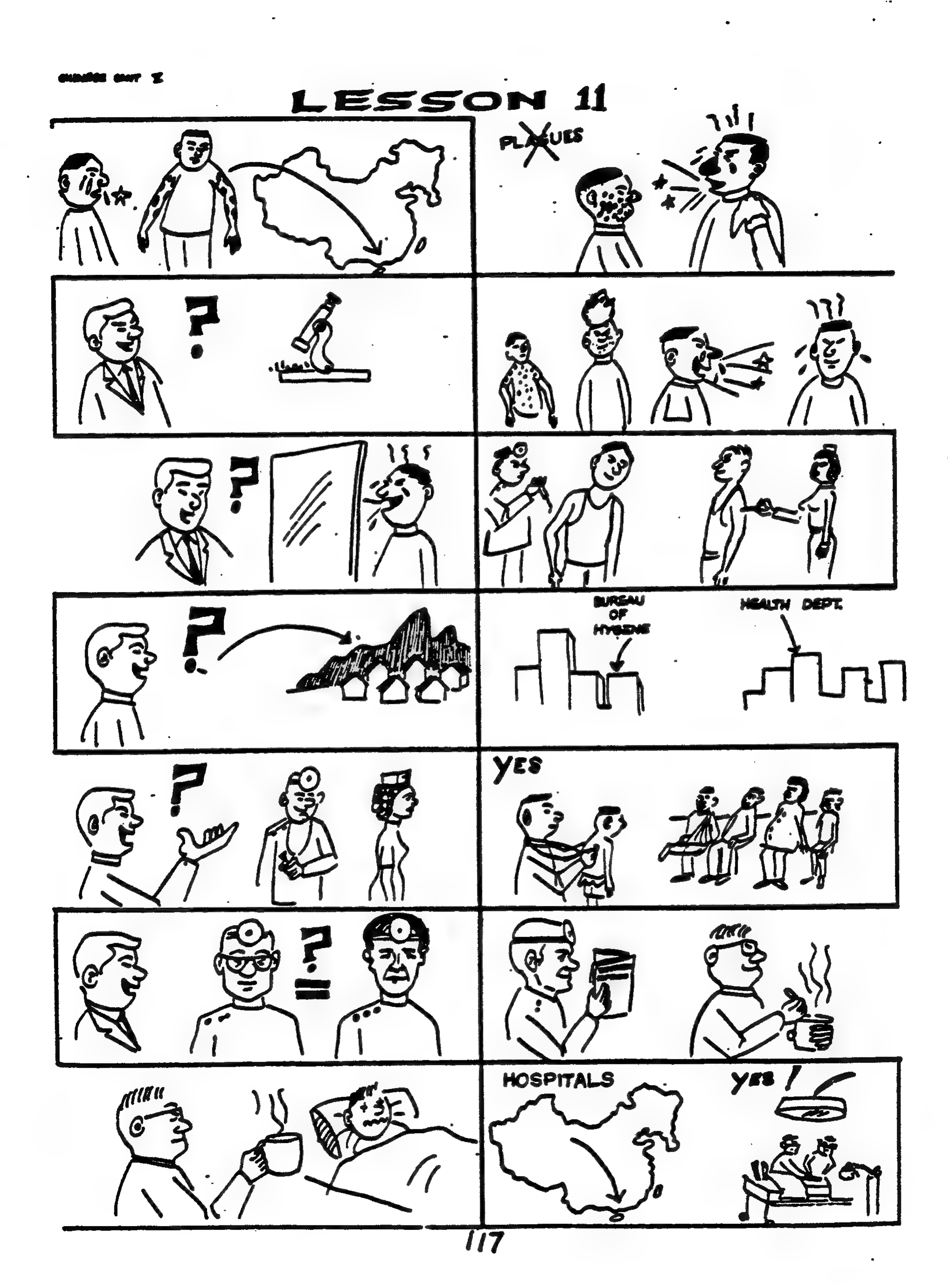
一個人有職業有入息就唔會去偷野，但係有啲人太懶，唔喜歡做工，又有啲人道德唔好，唔守律例，所以有偷野，强搶，打 kip ，謀殺，種種案件發生。因此一個地方上治安就有問題。

中國人大多數係農民，佢地嘅生活雖然艱苦，但係安分守己。只有少數人唔中意呢種生活，又因為有其他職業，就去偷野。普通黎講，鄉下嘅治安問題，有城市嘅 kǒm Im 重。

中國城市地方維持治安嘅責任當然由警察負擔。各城市照地方情形，設立或大或小嘅警察局。鄉下多數用狗黎看守門口。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
强	451	12	57	弓
偷	1124	11	9	亻, 人
狗	423	8	94	犭, 犬
殺	937	11	79	殳
取	1312	8	29	又


LESSON 11
PLAGUES
BUREAU OF HYGIENE
HEALTH DEPT.
YES
HOSPITALS
YES !

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām shī shī to yaū wan-yīk, laū-hāng sìng kè pêng-chìng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pêng faàt-shang, haî m-haî à?

Cheung: Wā Naām hó shiū wan-yīk, taân-haî shī shī to yaū laū-hāng sìng kè pêng-chìng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pêng.

W: Tsuì p'ó-t'ung kè laū-hāng sìng kè pêng-chìng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pêng haî pin kei chúng ne?

C: Tsuì p'ó-t'ung kè laū-hāng sìng kè pêng-chìng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pêng haî fòk-luên, sheung-hōn, paâk-haū, t'in-fa, shuî-taû*, oh-leî, faàt-laāng, t'ūng laū-hāng-sìng-kóm-mô tâng tâng.

W: Ngōh-teî hóh-ī yûng mi-yě uê-fōng paân-faàt uê-fōng ni ti pêng-chìng ne?

C: Ngōh-teî hóh-ī yûng tá cham, chùng taû* kè paân-faàt uê-fōng ni ti pêng-chìng.

W: Kòk shuè yaū mi-yě waî-shang kei-kwaan ne?

C: Mooī shaâng yaū yat kòh Waî-Shang Kūk*, mooī kòh shìng-shī to yaū Shī-Chìng-Waî-Shang Kūk*, Shī-Chìng-Waî-Shang Kūk* chi hâ yaû yaū hó toh waî-shang tuî*.

W: Mooī kòh shìng-shī kè i-shang t'ūng hon-oô toh m-toh ne?

C: Toh. Mooī kòh shìng-shī kè i-shang t'ūng hon-oô hó toh. Pat-kwòh yān-haû t'aaì toh, shóh-ī m-kaù i-shang, m-kaù hon-oô.

W: Sai-i t'ūng chung-i yaū mi-yě fan-pīt ne?

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Sai-i haî yûng sai fong i-yeûk kè fong-faàt i-chî pêng yān. Chung-i haî yûng Chung-Kwòk i-yeûk kè fong-faàt i-chî pêng yān. Chung-Kwòk kè i-yeûk fong-faàt toh shò yûng ts'ó-yeûk, tseung ts'ó-yeûk chuê hó peì pêng yān yám.

W: Wā Naām kòk shaáng yaŭ mŏ hó kè i-uên* ne?

C: Yaŭ. Wā Naām kòk shaáng yaŭ hó toh kaan hó kè i-uên*, yaŭ ti i-uên* kè ch'ìt-peî hó san-shik, hó uēn-shîn.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Do plagues, epidemic diseases, and contagious diseases occur frequently in South China?

Cheung: There are very few plagues in South China, but epidemic and contagious diseases occur quite frequently there.

W: What are the most common epidemic and contagious diseases?

C: The most common epidemic and contagious diseases are cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, small-pox, chicken-pox, dysentery, malaria, and influenza.

W: What precautionary measures can we take to guard against these diseases?

C: By means of injection and vaccination we can guard against these diseases.

W: What health organizations does each community have?

C: Each province has a Bureau of Hygiene, moreover each city also has a city health department under which there are many health groups.

W: Are there many doctors and nurses in each city?

C: Yes, there are many doctors and nurses in every city, but there are too many people. Thus there are not sufficient doctors and nurses.

W: What is the difference between a Western medical doctor and a Chinese medical doctor?

C: A Western medical doctor applies the Western method of

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

medical treatment to cure the sick and a Chinese medical doctor applies the Chinese method of medical treatment to cure the sick. The Chinese method of medical treatment generally utilizes herbs which are brewed for the sick to drink.

W: Are there good hospitals in the various provinces of South China?

C: Yes. There are many good hospitals in the various provinces of South China. Some hospitals are modern and well equipped.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There is a great difference between a Western and a Chinese medical doctor.
2. Nurses are just as important as doctors.
3. Many of the vaccinations and injections against various epidemic diseases are conducted by the municipal government.
4. Influenza and malaria are dangerous and contagious diseases.
5. Dysentery and diphtheria can be prevented by means of injections.
6. We can prepare ourselves against smallpox by vaccinations.
7. Typhoid and cholera are not very common in the U.S.
8. In Europe, plagues happened very frequently a few hundred years ago.
9. Hygiene is one of the means to fight contagious diseases.
10. Herbs have been used by Chinese medical doctors for more than 4,000 years.
11. Western medical doctors use vaccines to cure patients from diseases.
12. Drugs are utilized to cure the sick.
13. Chinese herbs are usually brewed for the sick to take.
14. Health groups are organized in small communities to fight diseases.
15. Injection is one of the best precautionary measures against diseases.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1.	waî-shang	hygiene
2.	wan-yîk	plague
3.	laū-hāng sìng	epidemic
4.	pêng-chìng	disease
5.	ch'uēn-īm pêng	contagious diseases
6.	fỏk-luên	cholera
7.	sheung-hōn	typhoid
8.	paâk-haū	diphtheria
9.	t'in-fa	small-pox
10.	shuí-taû*	chicken-pox
11.	oh-leî	dysentery
12.	faảt-laăng	malaria
13.	laū-hāng-sìng-kóm-mô	influenza
14.	tả cham	injection
15.	chùng taû*	vaccination
16.	shĭ-chìng	municipal government administration
17.	waî-shang tuî*	health department
18.	hon-oô	nurse
19.	sai-i	doctor who practices western medicine
20.	chung-i	doctor who practices Chinese medicine
21.	i-yeûk	medicine, drug

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

22.	i-chî	to cure, to heal, to treat, treatment
23.	ts'ô-yeûk	herb
24.	chuê	to cook

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1034

性 sìng: nature; disposition.

性情 sìng-ts'ìng: natural disposition.

性命 sìng-mêng: life.

性别 sìng-pît: sex; gender.

1071

死 sí, seí: to die; death; to kill.

死屍 seí-shi: a corpse.

死路 seí-lô: a death road; dead end road.

打死 tá seí: to kill.

病死 pêng seí: death from sickness.

351

染 Ĭm: to infect; dye; infection.

傳染 ch'uǖn-Ĭm: to spread(disease)

染布 Ĭm pò: to dye cloth

染病 Ĭm pêng: catch disease

傳染病 ch'uǖn-Ĭm pêng: contagious disease.

性 死 染

性 死 染

性 死 染

123

注 chuò: to fix the mind on; to pour; to record

注意 chuò-ì: to heed; "notice"; to pay attention to

注射 chuò-shê: to inject; syringes

注重 chuò-chûng: to emphasize

261

喉 haū: the throat

喉嚨 haū-lûng: the gullet

喉急 haū-kap: impatient; hasty

水喉 shuí-haū: water pipe

白喉 paāk-haū: Diptheria

注 喉

注 喉

注 喉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

62

腸 ch'eūng: bowels; intestines; feelings (Cl. t'iū)

臘腸 lāp-ch'eūng: dried sausage

心腸 sam-ch'eūng: inward thoughts

635

亂 luēn: confusion; rebellion.

心亂 sam-luēn: disturbed; confused.

擾亂 iū-luēn: disturb; disorder; tumult

作亂 tsok-luēn: to rebel; to raise a disturbance.

87

值 chik: price; worth; to happen.

價值 kā-chik: cost; price

適值 shik-chik just happen to be

值日 chik-yat: one's day on duty

腸 肪 亂 乱 值

腸 亂 值

肠 乱 值

1484

疫 yik: pestilence; epidemic.

疫症 yik-ching: epidemic; pestilence.

473

潔 kit: to purify; to clean; pure;

潔淨 kit-tsing: clean; tidy.

清潔 tsing-kit: clear & clean; well-kept (ground)

純潔 shūn-kit: pure; upright.

疫 潔

疫 潔

疫 潔

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

中國人又有一句俗語話，"平安值千金。"可知平安冇病係好重要同有價值 la。想冇病，就要預防。

打針，種 taū 等等就係預防嘅方法。但係不論在城市抑或鄉間人人都可以做得到，又係最容易嘅，就係清潔。食啲野要清潔，住啲地方亦都要清潔。中國人話，"病由口入"，即係話食嘅，野唔乾淨，腸肚受影響就會生病。

危險嘅病 chīng 好似白喉，天花，fŏk 亂等等，可以傳染。傳染得太利害，就變成 wan 疫。所以我地要加意預防有傳染性嘅病 chīng 。

中國近來對於衛生問題，更加注意。各城市都設有衛生局辦理衛生嘅事務。

WRITING MATERIAL

性

Character Number 1034 Radical Number 61
Stroke Number 8 忄, 心

死

Character Number 1071 Radical Number 78
Stroke Number 6 歹

注

Character Number 123 Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 8 氵, 水

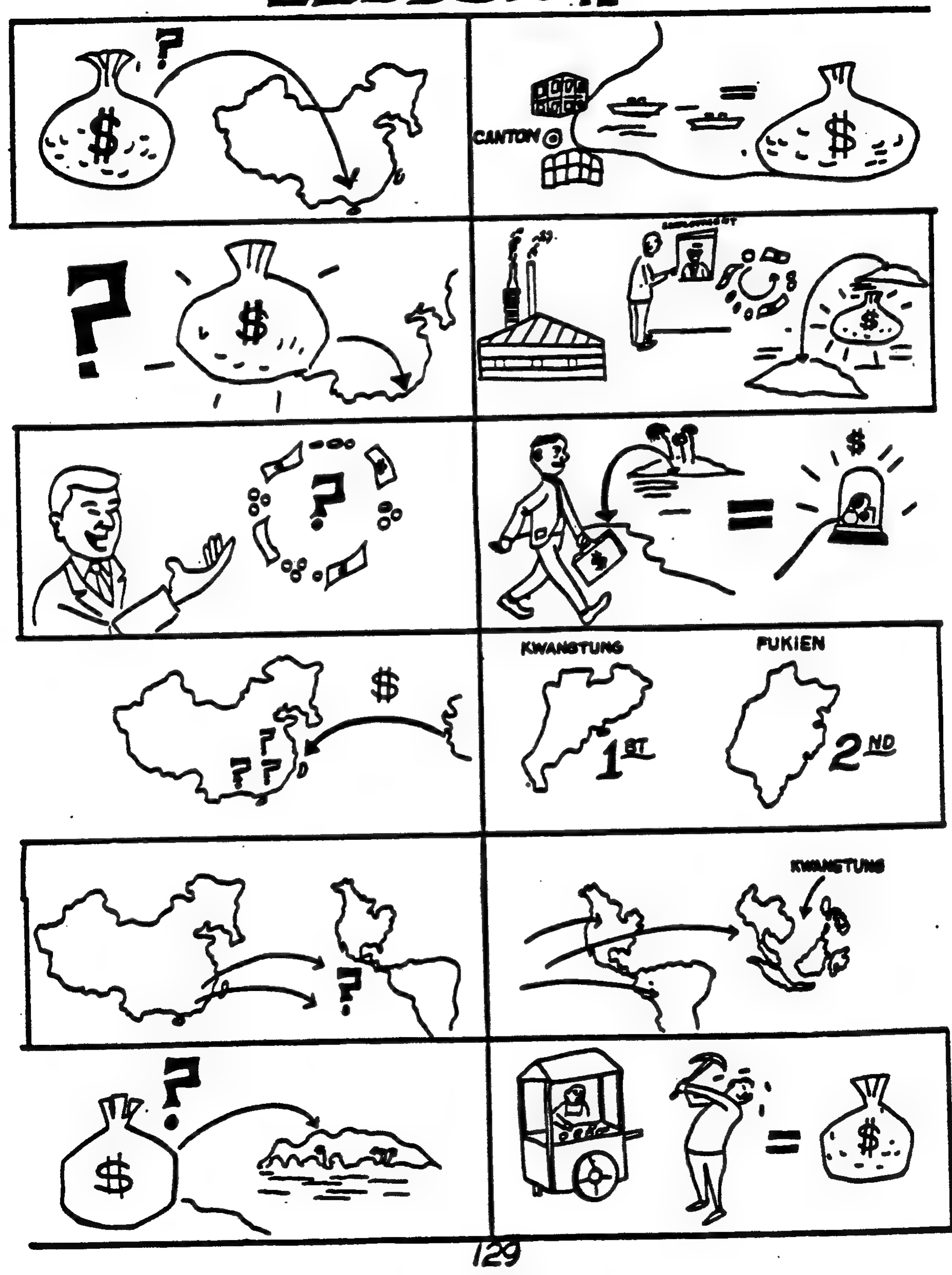
喉

Character Number 261 Radical Number 30
Stroke Number 12 口

值

Character Number 87 Radical Number 9
Stroke Number 10 亻, 人

LESSON 12



ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām kè king-tsaì ts'ìng-yìng tìm-yeūng* ne?

Cheung: Kwóng-Chau haî Wā Naām sheung îp kè chung-sam tìm, yaû haî kwòk-tsaì maû-yìk kè taaî sheung-faû, shóh-ĭ Wā Naām kè king-tsaì hó faān-wìng.

W: Tìm-kaaì Wā Naām kè king-tsaì faān-wìng ne?

C: Yan-waî kung îp faàt-taàt, shóh-ĭ shat-îp yān shiú. Yan-waî sheung îp faān-shîng, shóh-ĭ kam-yūng laū-t'ung, ì-ch'é Wā Naām kè Wā-K'iū ooî-foón hó toh, shóh-ĭ king-tsaì faān-wìng.

W: Tìm-kaaì Wā Naām kè kam-yūng laū-t'ung ne?

C: Yan-waî Wā Naām kè king-tsaì faān-wìng yaū ts'ìn* kè yān háng t'aū tsz tsô shaang ì, yaū-k'eì haî Wā-K'iū kè tsz-poón hó toh, shóh-ĭ kam-yūng laū-t'ung.

W: Haì Wā Naām pin shaáng kè k'iū ooî chì toh ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè k'iū ooî chì toh, k'eì ts'ż haî Fuk-Kìn Shaáng.

W: Kwóng-Tung t'ūng Fuk-Kìn leūng shaáng kè Wā-K'iū toh shò haì pin keì kwòk ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung kè Wā-K'iū toh shò haì Naām-Meĭ-Chau t'ūng Pak-Meĭ-Chau, yaū-k'eì haî haì Meĭ-Kwòk t'ūng Ka-Nā-Taaî leūng kwòk kàng toh. Fuk-Kìn kè Wā-K'iū toh shò haì Naām-Yeūng* kòk kwòk, hó-ts'ż Fei-Lût-Pan, Uêt-Naām, T'aaì-Kwòk, Mīn-Tîn, t'ūng Yân-Naì tàng kwòk; taân-haî haì kóh ti teì-fong, Kwóng-Tung kè Wā-K'iū yìk-to m̄-shiú.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Wā-K'iū kè king-tsaì ts'ìng-yìng tìm-yeūng* ne?

C: Yan-waî Wā-K'iū toh shò to hó k'ān-kîm, yaû hó ooì tsô shaang-ì, shóh-ī Wā-K'iū kè king-tsaì hó faàt-taât.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: What is the economic condition in South China?

Cheung: Canton is the center of commerce in South China and also a large port of international trade; therefore, the economy in South China is thriving.

W: Why is the economy in South China thriving?

C: Because industry is flourishing, unemployment is therefore low; because commerce is thriving, money therefore circulates freely. In addition, there is a great sum of remittance from the overseas Chinese; therefore the economy prospers.

W: Why does money in South China Circulate freely?

C: Because the economy of South China is thriving, rich people, especially overseas Chinese who have large amounts of capital are willing to invest in businesses; therefore, money circulates freely.

W: Which province in South China receives the greatest part of remittance from the overseas Chinese?

C: Kwangtung Province receives the greatest part of remittance from the overseas Chinese, Fukien Province is the next.

W: In what foreign countries do the majority of the overseas Chinese from Kwangtung and Fukien Province reside?

C: The overseas Chinese from Kwangtung primarily reside in North and South America, especially in the United States and Canada. The overseas Chinese from Fukien primarily

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

reside in the countries of the South Pacific such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma and Indonesia. In those places, however, there are also a great many overseas Chinese from Kwangtung.

W: How are economic conditions among the overseas Chinese?

C: Because most of the overseas Chinese are very industrious and frugal and also capable in business matters, the economic state of the overseas Chinese is very prosperous.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Indonesia is in the southeast of China.
2. Many Americans invest their money in Burma and Thailand.
3. Agriculture is the main economy of Vietnam.
4. The Philippines received a great deal of military assistance from the United States.
5. Canada is to the north of the United States.
6. Hong Kong is the place to which remittance by Chinese abroad are usually sent.
7. In order to have industrial prosperity, capital and trade are necessary.
8. Unemployment will decrease with the development of industry.
9. New York is the center of the world of finance.
10. With enough money to circulate, the city will be prosperous.
11. Most of the Chinese in the U.S. are very industrious.
12. The majority of the students in this school are soldiers.
13. In recent years, many Chinese put their money in investments.
14. Overseas Chinese are willing to invest in import and export business.
15. Laundry is not considered an industry by many people.
16. He does not have enough capital to enable him to control the business.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1.	king-tsaì	economy, economical
2.	chung-sam tîm	center, central point
3.	maû-yîk	trade, to trade
4.	faān-wīng	prosperous
5.	kung-îp	industry, industrial
6.	shat-îp	unemployment, unemployed
7.	kam-yūng	money, finance
8.	laū-t'ung	to circulate, circulation
9.	ooī-foón	remittance, to remit money
10.	háng	willing
11.	t'aū-tsz	to invest money, investment
12.	tsz-poón	capital
13.	k'iū ooî	remittance by Chinese abroad
14.	Ka-Nā-Taaî	Canada
15.	Fei-Lût-Pan	Philippines
16.	Uêt-Naām	Vietnam
17.	T'aaì-Kwòk	Thailand
18.	Mĭn-Tîn	Burma
19.	Yàn-Naì	Indonesia
20.	k'ān-kîm	industrious and frugal

READING MATERIAL

1329

資 tsz: property; wealth; fee.

資本 tsz-poón: capital.

資本主義 tsz-poón chué-ī: capitalism.

郵資 yau tsz: postage money.

286

興 hing: to rise; raise; to prosper; to begin

興 hing: to rejoice; excite; joyful.

好興 ho hing: much in vogue

興工 hing kung: to start working

高興 ko-hing: glad.

興趣 hing-ts'ui: interest

67

支 chi: branch, to pay

支銀 chi-ngân°: to pay out money

支店 chi-tìm: a branch (shop etc.)

支票 chi-p'iù: check

支持 chi-ch'ī: to support, maintain

資 興 兴 与 支

資 興 支

资 兴 支

1414

委 waí: to delegate; to give over.

委員 waí-uün: deputy; delegate; special commission.

委任 waí yâm: to appoint; to delegate.

委託 waí t'òk to entrust.

1190

託 t'òk: to commit; to entrust with; to charge with.

拜託 paai-t'òk: to ask a favor

託辭 t'òk ts'ī: excuse; pretense.

委 託

委 託

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1210

際 taai: intercommunication; limit; boundary.

國際 kwok-taai: international.

國際法 kwok-taai-faat: international law.

1127

投 t'aū: to throw; to fling; to give over.

投票 t'aū p'iu: to vote by ballot; to bid.

投案 t'aū on: to appear before the court.

投機 t'aū-kei: to speculate.

824

幣 pai: money; coin.

幣制 pai-chai: monetary system; currency.

際 际 投 幣

際 投 幣

际 投 幣

1209

濟 taai: to aid; to help; to relieve.

救濟 kaù-taai: to rescue; to relieve

經濟學 king-taai-hok: economics.

540

功 kung: merit; rank; meritorious.

功勞 kung-lō: merit.

功課 kung-fòn: school work.

成功 shing-kung: successful.

用功 yûng-kung: energetic; diligent.

濟 济 功

濟 功

济 功

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

中國嘅經濟情形,比較黎講華南最好,工商業都發達,市面貨幣流通,華南嘅經濟 kŏm 好,有乜野原因呢。

第一,華南近海,對外交通便利,所以國際出入口生意好大,香港,廣州都係主要商港。

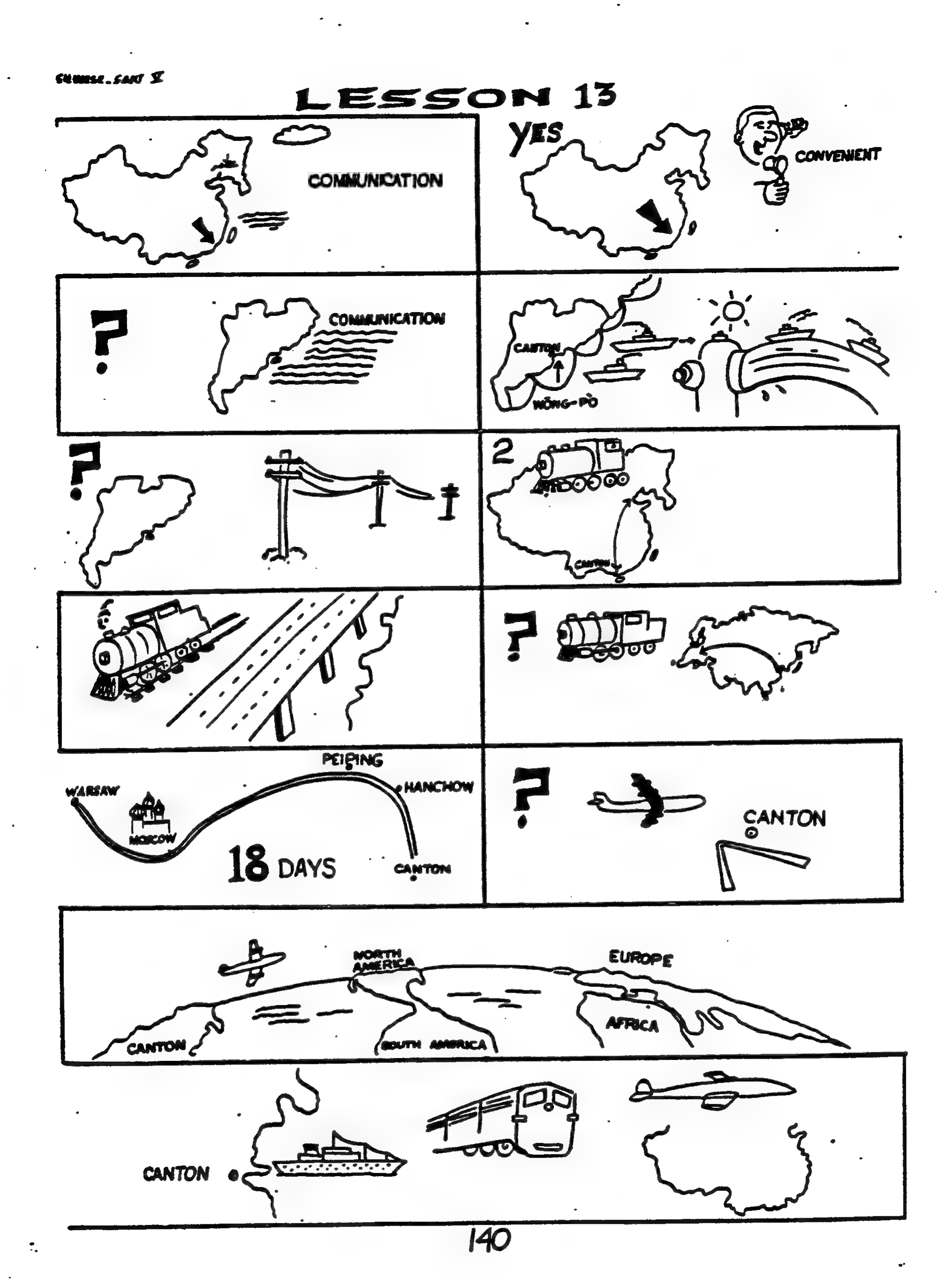
第二,華南廣東同福建兩省,好多人去外國謀生呢啲華k'iu, wan 倒錢,委託親人朋友,向國內投資,華南因為得到呢種資本支持,工業農業都興盛。

華k'iu 對於華南經濟,有好大功勞,福建省人,多數去南洋,廣東省人,多數去南北美 Chau 所以喺美國嘅華人,多數講廣東話。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
資	1329	13	154	貝
興	286	16	134	臼
支	67	4	65	支
委	1414	8	38	女
託	1190	10	149	言

LESSON 13


COMMUNICATION
YES
CONVENIENT
?
COMMUNICATION
CANTON
WONG-PO
?
2
?
PEIPING
WARSAW
HANCHOW
MOSCOW
18 DAYS
CANTON
?
CANTON
NORTH AMERICA
EUROPE
AFRICA
CANTON
SOUTH AMERICA
CANTON

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām kè hoì lûk hung kaau t'ung pìn m̄-pìn-leì à?

Cheung: Pìn-leì. Wā Naām hoì lûk hung kè kaau-t'ung fei-sheūng-chi pìn-leì.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè hoì-sheūng kaau-t'ung tìm-yeūng* à?

C: Haì Kwóng-Chau kè foō-kān yaū yat kòh t'in-ìn kè kóng-haú, kiù tsô Wōng-Pò. Shuēn-chèk loì-loì wōng-wōng, ch'ut-ch'ut yâp-yâp. Yaū ti loì wōng ngoì kwòk, yaū ti loì wōng Chung-Kwòk kè hoì ngōn. Yaū ti loì wōng Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè noì hōh, yât yât to "ch'uen-laū-pat-sik".

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè lûk-sheūng kaau-t'ung tìm-yeūng* ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng yaū leūng t'iū chuē-iù kè t'ìt-lô: yat t'iū t'ìt-lô kiù tsô Kwóng-Kaú t'ìt-Lô, haì yaū Kwóng-Chau tò Kaú-Lūng: yat t'iū t'ìt-lô kiù tsô Uêt-Hòn T'ìt-Lô, haì yaū Kwóng-Chau tò Oō-Pak Shaáng kè Hòn-Haú. Ch'uì-chóh t'ìt-lô chi ngoì, chūng yaū hó toh kung-lô t'ung tò noì-teì kòk shaáng.

W: Yaū À-Chau yaū mō fóh-ch'e yat-chìk t'ung tò Au-Chau ne?

C: Tsê-ts'ūng Kwóng-Kaú T'ìt-Lô t'ūng Uêt-Hòn T'ìt-Lô tsìp kwaì chi-haû, yaū Kaú-Lūng hóh-ī ts'ōh fóh-ch'e huì Hòn-Haú, yaū Hòn-Haú hóh-ī huì Pak-P'ìng, yaū Pak-P'ìng hóh-ī huì Tung-Pak kaú shaáng, yaū Tung-Pak kaú shaáng hóh-ī yâp Ngōh-Kwòk, king-kwòh Sai-Paák-Leì-À, Môk-Sz-Foh, Wā-Sha tò Au-Chau kòk kwòk. Chì iù shâp-paát yât kòm noì.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Kwông-Chau kè hung-chung kaau-t'ung tîm-yeûng* ne?

C: Kwông-Chau yaũ keí kaan hõng-hung kung-sz, yaũ keí t'iũ hõng-hung sìn. Yaũ kôh shuè hôh-ĩ fei huì Heung-Kông, Sheûng-Hoí, tsoì fei huì Pak-Meĩ-Chau, Naãm-Meĩ-Chau, Au-Chau, Ô-Chau, t'ũng À-Chau kòk shuè kè teî-fong.

W: Kâm, Kwông-Chau tsaû haî Wā Naãm kè chuê-iù kaau-t'ung chung-sam là pòh.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Is sea, land, and air communication convenient in South China?

Cheung: Yes, sea, land, and air communication is extremely convenient in South China.

W: How is the sea communication in Kwangtung?

C: In the vicinity of Canton, there is a natural harbor which is known as Wōng-Pò. Ships come and go. Some sail to and from foreign countries, some travel along the coast of China, and some traverse the inland rivers of Kwangtung Province. Everyday they are "flowing in and out incessantly."

W: How is the land communication in Kwangtung?

C: There are two main railroads in Kwangtung. One of them is known as the Canton-Kowloon Railroad and goes from Canton to Kowloon; the other is known as the Canton-Hankow Railroad and goes from Canton to Hankow in Hupeh Province. Besides the railroads there are also highways extending into the various provinces of China's interior.

W: Is there any train running directly from Asia to Europe?

C: From the time when the Canton-Kowloon Railroad and the Canton-Hankow Railroad were connected, a person could go from Kowloon to Hankow by train. From Hankow, he could go to Peiping. From Peiping, he could go to Manchuria. From Manchuria he could enter Russia, passing through Siberia, Moscow, Warsaw, and reach the various countries in Europe.

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

It took only 18 days.

W: How is the air communication in Canton?

C: There are several aviation companies in Canton and a few air routes. From Canton you can fly to Hong Kong and Shanghai and then to North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Australia and various places in Asia.

W: In that case, Canton is the primary communication center of South China.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Australia and Africa have direct air routes to the U.S.
2. There are more than ten airplanes in the sky right now.
3. Warsaw is considered to be an important European city.
4. Moscow is the capital of Russia.
5. Siberia has a very cold climate and it is to the northwest of China.
6. He is passing through the United States on his way to Canada.
7. Peiping has been the capital of the Chinese for many dynasties.
8. Since the year 1911, China has been under the control of the Republic Government.
9. European trade has become prosperous since the end of the war
10. There are railroads extending all the way from the east to the west coast.
11. Inland rivers are important transportation in China.
12. The Canton-Kowloon Railway has no connecting rails to reach Hong Kong.
13. Automobiles on the highway are "flowing in and out without stopping".
14. San Francisco is one of the largest cities on the west coast of the United States.
15. The military academy at Whampo trained nearly all officers of the Chinese Army.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. The harbor at Wōng-Pò is one of the largest natural harbors in the Far East.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1.	t'in-īn	natural
2.	Wōng-Pò	Whampo
3.	hoî-ngôn	coast
4.	"ch'uen-laū-pat-sik"	"flowing in and out without stopping"
5.	Kwóng-Kaú T'ìt-Lô	Canton-Kowloon Railway
6.	noî-hōh	inland river
7.	t'ung-tò	to extend into
8.	Au-Chau	Europe
9.	tsẑ-ts'ūng	from the time when, since
10.	tsìp kwaî	to connect rail
11.	Pak-P'īng	Peiping
12.	Ngōh-Kwòk	Russia
13.	king-kwòh	to pass through, to pass by
14.	Sai-Paàk-Leĭ-À	Siberia
15.	Môk-Sz-Foh	Moscow
16.	Wā-Sha	Warsaw
17.	hung-chung	sky, in the air
18.	hōng-hung sìn	air route
19.	Fei-Chau	Africa
20.	Ò-Chau	Australia

READING MATERIAL

464

京 king: a high peak; Capital City.

京都 king-to: capital; metropolis.

京炭 king t'aàn: charcoal.

601

糧 leūng: provisions, ration, tax.

出糧 ch'ut-leūng: to pay wages.

糧食 leūng shík: provisions.

絶糧 tsuet leūng: food supplies cut off.

1438

往 wŏng: to go; to proceed; formerly.

往來 wŏng-loi: to associate with.

往往 wŏng-wŏng: frequently; generally.

京 糧 往

京 糧 往

京 粮 糧 往 往

294

河 hŏh: a river; canal

運河 wăn-hŏh: a canal; grand canal

河流 hŏh-lau: river's course

1152

鐵 t'it: iron; firmness.

生鐵 shaang t'it: cast iron.

鐵板 t'it paán: iron plate.

河 鐵 鉄

河 鐵

河 鉄

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

813

伯 paak: father's elder brother; husband's elder brother; chief.

伯父 paak-fooं: a paternal uncle (senior to father).

伯母 paak-mŏ: an aunt

431

川 ch'uen: a stream

四川 Sei-ch'uen: Szechuen (province of China)

1322

津 tsun: to pass over; ford; overflow; saliva.

津口 tsun hau: the mouth of a creek.

津貼 tsun-t'ip: subsidy; to help with money.

伯　川　津

756

俄 ngŏh: sudden.

俄羅斯 Ngŏh-lŏh-Ss: Russia.

白俄 Paak-Ngŏh: White Russian.

赤俄 Ch'ik-Ngŏh: Red Russian.

710

莫 mŏk: not; none; do not

莫非 mŏk-fei: it must be...

莫見怪 mŏk kin kwaai: do not take offense.

俄　莫

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

中國海岸有幾千里長。對外交通何來都便利。主要嘅港口，北有天津，中有上海，南有廣州同香港。呢啲港口，每日都有船隻來來往往，出出入入。

對內交通呢，因為河道多，水上交通亦都便利。好似華南嘅珠江，中部嘅長江，北部嘅黃河，大大細細嘅船隻，喺處航行，日日都川流不息。運糧食貨物到全國各處地方。

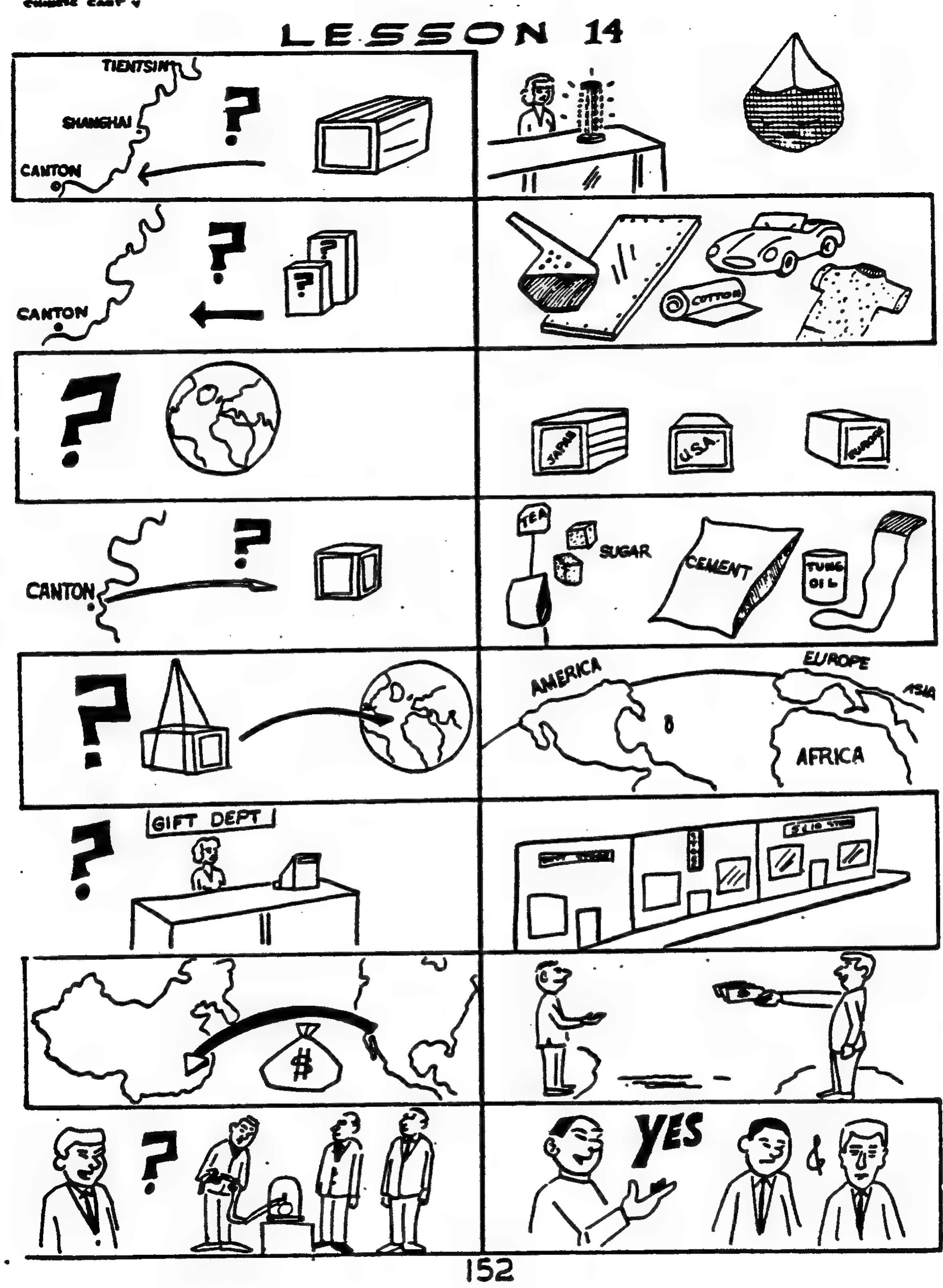
陸路交通除阻公路之外，因為有廣九，漢，京漢三條鐵路連接，可以由香港直到北京，更可以經過西伯利A直到俄國莫Sz科。

現時全世界交通都利用飛機，中國亦照樣做，所以對內對外交通都四通八達啦。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Information
京	Character Number 464 · Radical Number 8 · Stroke Number 8 · 亠
糧	Character Number 601 · Radical Number 119 · Stroke Number 18 · 米
往	Character Number 1438 · Radical Number 60 · Stroke Number 8 · 彳
河	Character Number 294 · Radical Number 85 · Stroke Number 8 · 氵，水
鐵	Character Number 1152 · Radical Number 167 · Stroke Number 21 · 釒，金

LESSON 14


TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI
CANTON
CANTON
COTTON
JAPAN
U.S.A.
EUROPE
TEA
SUGAR
CEMENT
TUNG OIL
CANTON
AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
GIFT DEPT
$
YES

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: T'in-Tsun haî Wā Pak yat kòh chûng-iù kè sheung-faû,

Sheûng-Hoi haî Wā Chung yat kòh chûng-iù kè sheung-faû,

Kwóng-Chau haî Wā Naām yat kòh chûng-iù kè sheung-faû. Kám,

Kwóng-Chau kè chûng-iù sheung îp haî mi-yĕ ne?

Cheung: Kwóng-Chau kè chûng-iù sheung îp haî ch'ut-yât-haú

shaang-ì, paàk-fòh kung-sz shaang-ì, táng táng.

W: Kwóng-Chau kè yâp-haú fòh toh shò haî mi-yĕ ne?

C: Kwóng-Chau kè yâp-haú fòh toh shò haî kei-heì, ng̃ kam, heì-

ch'e, ìn-liû*, shîk pán, yeûk pán, mìn chik pán, mō chik

pán, táng táng.

W: Ni ti fòh toh shò yaū pin-shuè wân laì kè ne?

C: Yaŭ ti yaū Yât-Poón wân laì; yaŭ ti yaū Meĭ-Chau t'ūng Au-Chau

kòk kwòk wân laì.

W: Kwóng-Chau kè ch'ut-haú fòh toh shò haî mi-yĕ ne?

C: Kwóng-Chau kè ch'ut-haú fòh toh shò haî ch'ā, t'ōng, shuì-

naī, t'ūng-yaū, sz-faàt, táng táng.

W: Ni ti fòh toh shò wân huì pin-shuè ne?

C: Yaŭ ti wân huì Meĭ-Chau, Au-Chau, Fei-Chau, yaŭ ti wân huì

Ò-Chau, À-Chau.

W: Kwóng-Chau kè paàk-fòh kung-sz shaang-ì haî tìm-yeûng* kè ne?

C: Kwóng-Chau kè paàk-fòh kung-sz hó toh; shaang-ì kè kîng-

chaang hó k'êk-lît.

W: Wā Naām kè sheung îp, yaū hoì ngoî Wā-K'iū t'aū tsz toh m̄-toh

ne?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Toh. Hoì ngoî kè Wā-K'iū hó toh haî Wā Naām kŏk shuè t'aū tsz tsô shaang-ì, shóh-ī sheung îp hó faàt-taât.

W: Wā Naām kè sheung îp, ch'uī-chóh Chung-Kwŏk yān t'aū tsz chi ngoî, yaū mō ngoî kwŏk yān t'aū tsz ne?

C: Wā Naām kè sheung îp, ch'uī-chóh Chung-Kwŏk yān t'aū tsz chi ngoî, yaū ngoî kwŏk yān t'aū tsz kè yîk-to m̄-shiú.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Tientsin is an important port in North China; Shanghai is an important port in Central China; Canton is an important port in South China. In that case, what are the important commercial enterprises in Canton?

Cheung: The important commercial enterprises in Canton are the import-export business, the department store business, etc.

W: Primarily, what goods does Canton import?

C: Most of the imports of Canton are machines, metals, automobiles, fuel, food stuffs, medicine, cotton goods, woolen goods, etc.

W: From where are most of these goods imported?

C: Some of them are imported from Japan; some are imported from various countries of America and Europe.

W: Primarily, what goods does Canton export?

C: Most of the exports from Canton are tea, sugar, cement, Tung oil, silk goods, etc.

W: To where are most of these goods exported?

C: Some of them are exported to America, Europe, Africa; some are exported to Australia and Asia.

W: How is the department store business in Canton?

C: There are many department stores in Canton and business competition is very keen.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Is there much investment from the overseas Chinese in the commercial enterprises in South China?

C: Yes, many overseas Chinese invest in business at various places in South China, therefore commerce is very prosperous.

W: In the commercial field in South China, is there any foreign investment other than that of the Chinese?

C: In the commercial field in South China, there is also much foreign investment other than that of the Chinese.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There was keen competition at the athletic meet last week.
2. Silk goods have been imported from Japan in recent years.
3. Tung oil is an important export product of China.
4. The cement industry is related to construction works.
5. Inland rivers as well as railroads are the chief means of transportation in this area.
6. Woolen goods usually come from Australia.
7. Cotton good are produced in the South and then transported to the coast for export.
8. China imports most all of the western medicines from the United States and Japan.
9. Food stuffs are much cheaper on the west coast than on the east coast.
10. My car uses a lot of gas, but it runs very well.
11. He is an import-export merchant and most of his business is related to metal.
12. This machine is to be sent to Tientsin the day after tommorow.
13. Shanghai is the market center for every kind of merchandise.
14. Central China is an agricultural area.
15. He will not send you his merchandise unless he receives the money.
16. Her dress is beautiful and it is made of silk.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1.	T'in-Tsun	Tientsin
2.	Sheûng-Hoî	Shanghai
3.	Wā Chung	Central China
4.	fòh	goods, merchandise
5.	kei-heì	machine
6.	nğ kam	metal
7.	īn-liû*	fuel
8.	shîk pán	food stuff
9.	yeûk pán	medicine
10.	mīn chik pán	cotton goods
11.	mō chik pán	woolen goods
12	wân	to transport
13.	shuî-naī	cement
14.	t'ūng-yaū	tung oil
15.	sz-faàt	silk goods
16.	kîng-chaang	competition, to compete
17.	k'êk-lît	keen

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

1069

絲 sz: silk; fine thread or wire; minute.

生絲 shaang sz: raw silk.

絲髮 sz-fait: silk goods.

絲毫 sz-hō: the least number or quantity

624

料 liû: stuff; material to calculate; to manage

原料 uēn-liû: raw material.

飲料 yám-liû: beverages.

料理 liû-leī: to manage; to control.

照料 chiū-liû: to look after, to take care of.

783

牙 ngā: tooth; screw thread.

牙齒 ngā-ch'ī: the teeth.

牙粉 ngā-fán: tooth powder.

牙擦 ngā-ts'aāt: a tooth brush.

絲 料 牙

丝 料 牙

6 8

毛 mō: hair; fur; feather.

毛管 mō-koón: pores of skin.

鬆毛 sung mō: shaggy.

實毛 shât mō: short haired.

毛病 mō-pêng: failing; fault.

1123

豆 taû: a trencher; tray; bean; pea.

豆芽 taû-ngā: bean sprout.

豆腐 taû-foô: bean cake.

毛 豆

毛 豆

READING MATERIAL

42

綢 ch'aū (ch'aū°): silk; pongee, fine texture.

生綢 shaang-ch'aū°: raw pongee.

紡綢 fông-ch'aū: semi-raw silk.

689

棉 mīn: cotton; cotton plant.

棉花 mīn-fa: cotton.

棉布 mīn pò: cotton cloth.

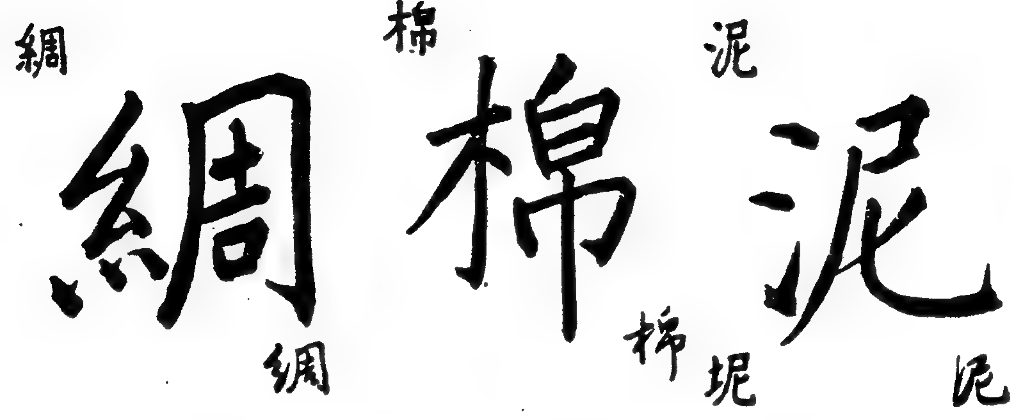
棉被 mīn peī: cotton quilt.

732

泥 naī: soil; mud; dirt to smear.

泥土 naī-tó: dirt; earth; soil.

泥磚 naī chuen: adobe brick.



35

質 chat: substance, disposition, to confront.

質 chi: (lit.pre) a pledge

品質 pán-chat: quality disposition

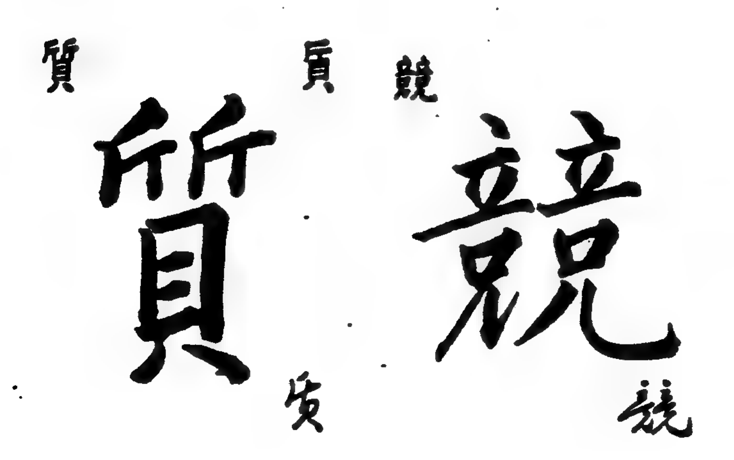
質問 chat-mân: to question; to ask.

472

競 kíng: to compete; quarrel.

競爭 kíng-chaang: to compete.

競走 kíng tsaú: foot race.



LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

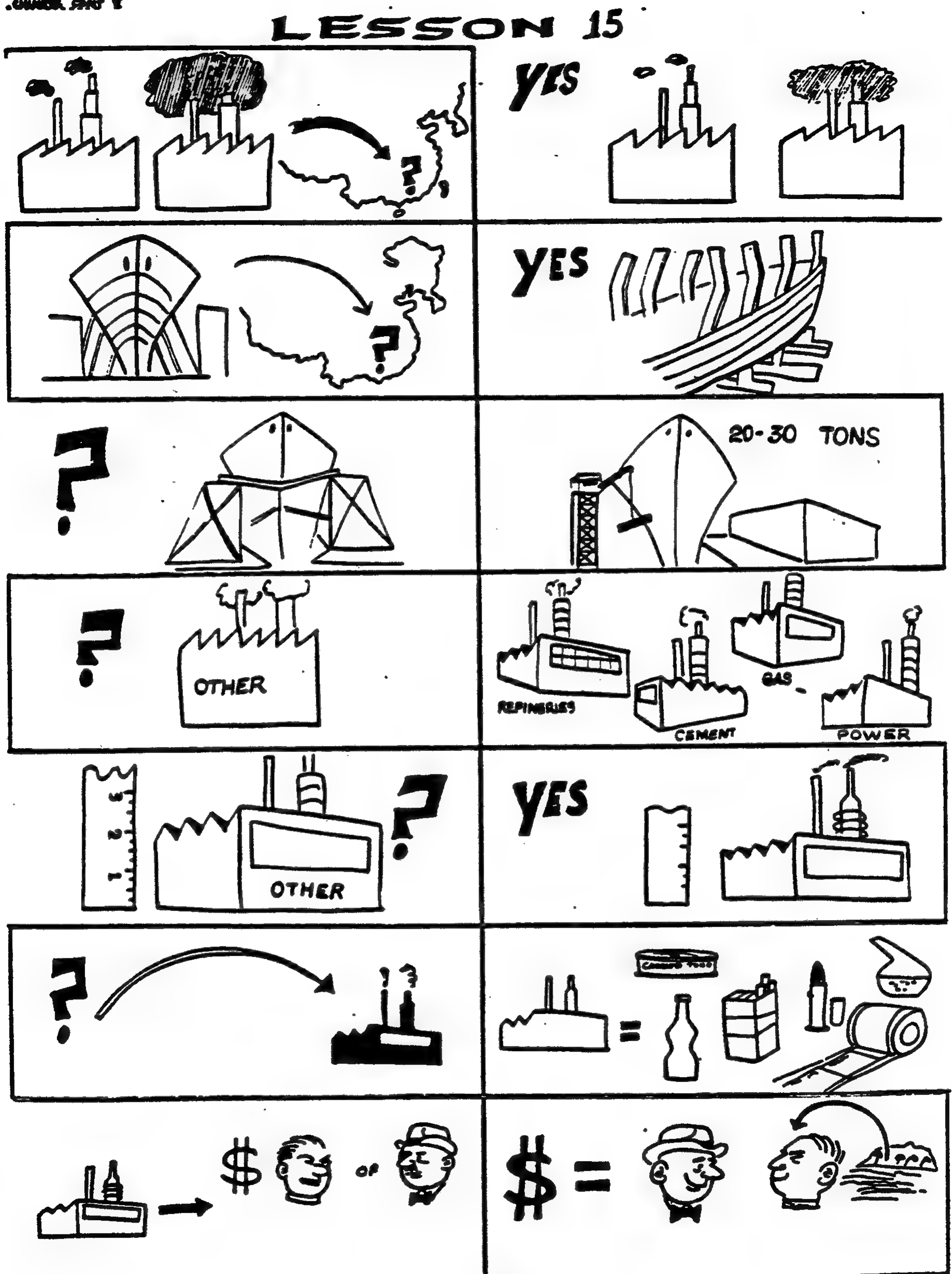
中國雖然係農業國家，但係乜野生意都有人做。好似天津，上海，廣州呢三個港口，做好大嘅出入口生意，所以商業更盛。

不過，中國因為工業重未好發達，所以入口貨多數係機器，五金，汽車，同加料；亦有藥品，食品，棉織品，毛織品，象牙等等。出口貨最出名嘅係絲綢，茶，糖，大豆，水泥。中國嘅絲綢因為質地好，全世界都聞名。差唔多冇第二國可以同佢競爭。

對內商業，近來百貨公司生意非常發達，而且公司嘅建築同設備，都極之新式，同美國嘅差唔多。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
絲	1069	12	120	糸
料	624	10	68	米
牙	743	4	92	牙
毛	698	4	82	毛
豆	1123	7	151	豆



LESSON 15
YES
YES
20-30 TONS
OTHER
REFINERIES
GAS
CEMENT
POWER
OTHER
YES

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām yaū mō ch'ūng kung îp, hing kung îp ne?

Cheung: Yaū. Wā Naām yaū ch'ūng kung îp, yîk yaū hing kung îp.

W: Wā Naām yaū mō tsô shuēn ch'ông ne?

C: Yaū. Haî Fuk-Kìn Shaâng kè Mā-Meī, t'ūng Kwông-Tung Shaâng kè Chaâm-Kong, to yaū hó taaî kè tsô shuēn ch'ông.

W: Ni ti tsô shuēn ch'ông kè shuēn-ò hôh-ī yūng-naâp tak keì taaî kè shuēn ne?

C: Ni ti tsô shuēn ch'ông kè shuēn-ò hôh-ī yūng-naâp tak leūng saam maân tun kòm taaî kè shuēn.

W: Wā Naām chûng yaū mō k'eī-t'a kè kung-ch'ông ne?

C: Yaū. Wā Naām yaū lîn t'ōng ch'ông, shui-naī ch'ông, tîn-heì ch'ông, mooī-heì ch'ông, tâng tâng.

W: Ch'uī-chôh ni ti taaî kw'aī-mō kè kung-ch'ông chi ngoî, chûng yaū mō saì kw'ai-mō kè kung-ch'ông ne?

C: Yaū la. Ch'uī-chôh ni ti taaî kw'ai-mō kè kung-ch'ông chi ngoî, chûng yaū m̄-shiû saì kw'ai-mō kè kung-ch'ông t'im.

W: Ni ti saì kw'ai-mō kè kung-ch'ông haî mi-yē kè kung-ch'ông ne?

C: Ni ti saì kw'ai-mō kè kung-ch'ông haî heì-shuì ch'ông, koòn-t'aū ch'ông, in-ts'ó ch'ông, fà-chong pán ch'ông, fà-hōk pán ch'ông, t'ūng yàn-ch'aât ch'ông, tâng tâng.

W: Ni ti kung-ch'ông yaū Chung-Kwòk yān t'aū tsz a, yik-waâk yaū ngoî kwòk yān t'aū tsz ne?

C: Ni ti kung-ch'ông yaū Chung-Kwòk yān t'aū tsz, yîk yaū ngoî kwòk yān t'aū tsz, yaū-k'eī haî hoì-ngoî kè Wā-K'iū t'aū tsz kâng toh.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Is there heavy and light industry in South China?

Cheung: Yes, there is heavy and light industry in South China.

W: Are there ship-building yards in South China?

C: Yes, there are big ship-building yards in Ma-Wei of Fukien Province and Chan-Chiang of Kwangtung Province.

W: How big a ship can the docks of these ship-building yards accommodate?

C: The docks of these ship-building yards can accommodate ships from twenty to thirty thousand tons.

W: Are there other manufactories in South China?

C: Yes, there are sugar refineries, cement factories, electric power plants, gas plants, etc.

W: Excluding these large scale manufactories, are there other small scale manufactories?

C: Yes, excluding these large scale manufactories, there are many small scale manufactories too.

W: What are these small scale manufactories?

C: These small scale manufactories are soft drink factories, canning factories, tobacco factories, cosmetic factories, chemical factories, printing presses, etc.

W: Are these manufactories the investments of the Chinese or the foreigners?

C: These manufactories are the investments of the Chinese and the foreigners. Investments of the overseas Chinese are especially numerous.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There is a big printing press in the school here.
2. He finished college last year and is working in a chemical factory as an engineer now.
3. He studied chemistry in the United States for many years, and he is now going to manage a cosmetic factory in China.
4. There are two tobacco factories in this city, and each employs a couple of hundred workers.
5. Canning factories are not at all common in Africa.
6. A great number of soft-drink factories are doing excellent business here.
7. Many of the factories in the west are smaller in scale than those in the east.
8. The gate to the gas plant will be opened at 7:45 a.m.
9. I can never believe that I own this electric power plant.
10. It is very fortunate that you got a job in the sugar refinery.
11. The United States imports 5,000 tons of sugar every month.
12. This restaurant can accomodate a couple of thousand people.
13. Even though he finished college, he works at the dock.
14. This ship-building yard is one of the best in the country.
15. Light industries are just as important as heavy industries.
16. If I had money, I would invest in chemical enterprises.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1. ch'ũng kung-îp — heavy industry
2. hing kung-îp — light industry
3. tsô-shuēn-ch'óng — ship-building yard
4. shuēn-ô — dock
5. yūng-naâp — to accomodate, contain
6. tun — ton
7. lîn-t'ōng-ch'óng — sugar refinery
8. tîn-hei-ch'óng — electric power plant
9. mooī-hei-ch'óng — gas plant
10. kw'ai-mō — scale
11. kung-ch'óng — factory, manufactory
12. hei-shuí ch'óng — soft drink factory
13. koôn-t'aū ch'óng — canning factory
14. in-ts'ó ch'óng — tobacco factory
15. fâ-chong pân ch'óng — cosmetic factory
16. fâ-hôk pân ch'óng — chemical factory
17. yàn-ch'aât ch'óng — printing press

READING MATERIAL

26

製 chaî: to make, to compound

製造 chaî-tsô: to manufacture

製造品 chaî-tsô-pán: manufactured articles

製藥 chaî-yeuk: to compound medicines.

1273

造 tsô: to create: to originate: to build: to make.

造船 tsô shuēn: to build ships.

造謠言 tsô iū-În: to institute false report; to spread rumor.

115

廠 ch'óng: shed: factory; works

機器廠 kei-hei-ch'óng: machine shop

織布廠 chik-pô-ch'óng: weaving mill

工廠 kung-ch'óng: factory

製 造 廠

製造廠

1234

醬 tseùng: condiment; sauce.

豆醬 taû tseùng: bean paste.

醬油 tseùng-yaū: soy sauce.

209

富 foò: rich; wealthy abundance

富貴 foò kwaì: riches and honor

富厚 foò haû: rich & influential

醬 富

醬富

READING MATERIAL

1207

刷 ts'áat: to clean; to brush; a brush.

印刷 yàn-ts'áat: to print.

715

煤 mooī: coal; cinder.

煤炭 mooī-t'áan: coal.

煤氣 mooī-hei: gas.

煤油 mooī-yaū: petroleum.

煤礦 mooī kw'ông: coal mine.

614

煉 lìn: to refine; to smelt.

煉鐵 lìn t'ìt: to smelt iron.

煉乳 lìn-nāi: condensed milk.

刷 煤 煉

刷 煤 煉

刷 煤 煉

555

規 kw'ai: rule; law; custom; usage; compass.

規矩 kw'ai-kuì: manners; customs.

規則 kw'ai-tsak: regulations; rules of conduct.

規模 kw'ai-mō: plans; definite purpose.

699

模 mō: a pattern; model; example.

模範 mō-faān: model; example.

模形 mō-yìng: pattern; model; mold.

打指模 tá chí mō: to stamp with inked finger.

規 模

規 模

規 模

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

中國地方大，物產豐富，但係重工業唔係幾發達，所以大規模嘅工廠冇幾多。比較出名嘅，大約有幾間造船廠，煉糖廠，鐵廠，水泥廠。有幾個大城市好似上海，廣州，亦都有電氣廠，煤氣廠，不過，細規模工廠，非常之多。

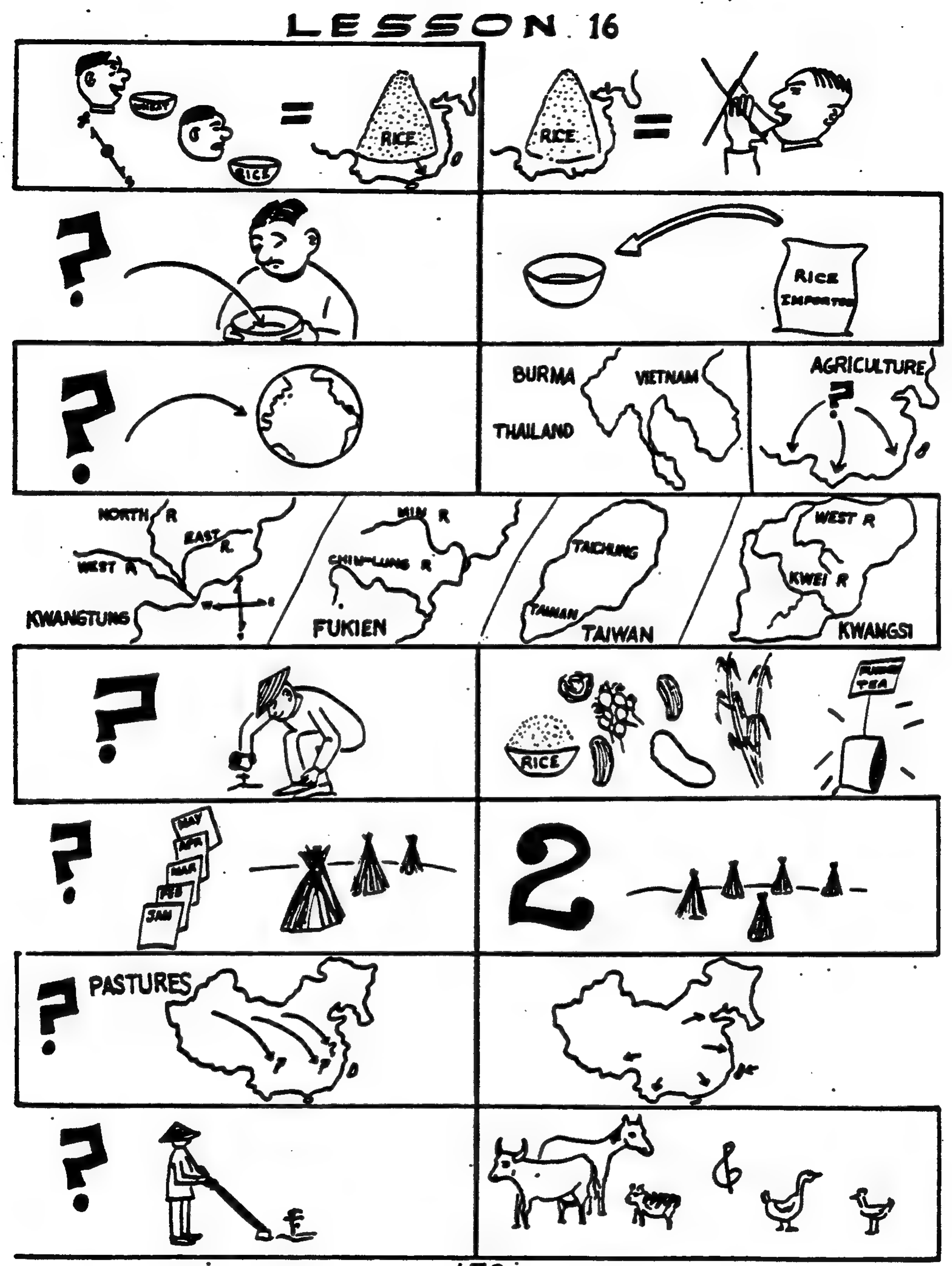
織布廠，製絲廠，汽水廠，煙草廠，醬油廠，印刷廠等等。唔只大城市有，細城市亦都有。呢啲工廠雖然規模細，但係得翻好多利權，國家經濟亦得到好大幫助。

因為海外華k'iu 同外國投資，一日一日多，相信大規模工廠亦一日一日增加。將來重工業一定好發達。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
製	26	14	145	衣
造	1273	11	162	辶，辵
廠	115	15	53	广
醬	1234	18	164	酉
富	209	12	40	宀

LESSON 16



RICE
RICE
RICE
RICE
BURMA
VIETNAM
THAILAND
AGRICULTURE
NORTH R
EAST R.
WEST R
KWANGTUNG
MIN R
FUKIEN
TAICHUNG
TAINAN
TAIWAN
WEST R
KWEI R
KWANGSI
TEA
RICE
PASTURES

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Pak kè yān toh shò shīk māk; Wā Naām kè yān toh shò shīk maī. Kám, Wā Naām kè teî-fong yat-tîng ch'ut-ch'aán hó toh maī là.

Cheung: Wā Naām kè teî-fong ch'ut-ch'aán maī, taân-haî Wā Naām ch'ut-ch'aán kè maī m̄-kaù Wā Naām kè yān shîk.

W: K'uī-teî m̄-kaù maī shîk kè shī-haû, k'uī-teî tìm-yeûng* pó-kaù ne?

C: K'uī-teî m̄-kaù maī shîk kè shī-haû, k'uī-teî iù k'aaù yâp-haú kè maī.

W: Ni ti yâp-haú kè maī yaū pin kòh kwòk laī ne?

C: Ni ti yâp-haú kè maī yaū Uêt-Naām, T'aaì-Kwòk, t'ūng Mīn-Tîn laī kè.

W: Wā Naām kè nūng îp k'ui haî pin-shuè ne?

C: Wā Naām kè nūng îp k'ui, Kwóng-Tung Shaáng fong-mîn, haî Tung-Kong, Sai-Kong, t'ūng Pak-Kong yat taaì; Fuk-Kìn Shaáng fong-mîn, haî Mān-Kong t'ūng Kaú-Lūng-Kong yat taaì; T'oī-Waan Shaáng fong-mîn, haî T'oī-Chung, t'ūng T'oī-Naām yat taaì; Kwóng-Sai Shaáng fong-mîn, haî Sai-Kong sheûng-yaū, t'ūng Kwaì-Kong yat taaì.

W: Kóh ti nūng yān chùng mi-yě ne?

C: Kóh ti nūng yān chùng maī, chùng ts'oì, chùng fa-shaang, chùng chè, chùng ch'ā, táng táng. Yaū-k'eī haî Fuk-Kìn kè ch'ā tsuì chuè-mēng.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: K'uĭ-teî chùng kè maĭ, mooĭ nīn shau-wôk keî toh ts'ỉ ne?

C: Mooĭ nīn shau-wôk leũng ts'ỉ.

W: Wā Naām kè ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng haî pin-shuè ne?

C: Wā Naām ke ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng saàn-hoi haî Wā Naām kỏk shuè.

W: Kôh ti ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng yeũng ti mi-yĕ ne?

C: Taaî-kè ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng toh shỏ yeũng ngaū, yeũng mă, waâk-chê yeũng yeūng; saì kè ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng toh shỏ yeũng chue, yeũng kai, yeũng aàp, yeũng ngōh, táng táng.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: The Northern Chinese eat mostly wheat and the Southern Chinese eat mostly rice. In that case, South China must have a high production of rice.

Cheung: South China does produce rice, but the rice produced in South China is not sufficient to feed the Southern Chinese.

W: When they do not have enough rice to eat, how do they remedy the deficiency?

C: When they do not have enough rice to eat, they have to depend on imported rice.

W: From which country is rice imported?

C: Rice is imported from Vietnam, Thailand, and Burma.

W: Where are the agricultural districts of South China?

C: The agricultural districts of South China are in the regions of the East River, the West River, and the North River of Kwangtung Province; in the regions of the Min River and the Chiu-Lung River of Fukien Province; in the regions of Taichung and Tainan of Taiwan Province; and in the regions of the upper West River and the Kwei River of Kwangsi Province.

W: What do the farmers of those regions cultivate?

C: Those farmers cultivate rice, vegetables, peanuts, sugar cane, tea, etc. The tea of Fukien is expecially famous.

W: How many times each year do they harvest the rice they cultivate?

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C: They harvest twice each year.

W: Where are the pastures in South China?

C: The pastures are scattered throughout South China.

W: What do they raise in those pastures?

C: They primarily raise cattle, horses, or sheep in the big pastures; and pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, etc., in the small pastures.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. My parents raise chickens and ducks according to modern methods.
2. The children are scattered all over the parking lot.
3. The scenery in the pasture is changed completely now.
4. The harvest of last year was the better of the last two years.
5. The sugar canes we harvested are the tallest in the area.
6. A small amount of oil can be obtained from peanuts.
7. This is a piece of rich land for cultivation.
8. He spends many hours everyday in planting flowers.
9. I want to be friendly with both sides.
10. When we were young, we had to depend upon our parents.
11. This whole thing is wrong and we have to do something to remedy the situation.
12. The products from your factory are too expensive as compared to others.
13. I wish to have a small pasture to raise some beautiful horses.
14. This is the area famous for its natural beauty.
15. They harvest twice a year, in June and September.
16. Pigs are the most common animals to be seen in the country in China.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1.	ch'ut-ch'aán	to produce
2.	pó-kaù	to remedy
3.	k'aaù	to depend upon
4.	fong-mîn	side, area
5.	chùng	to cultivate, to plant
6.	fa-shaang	peanut
7.	chè	sugar cane
8.	shau-wôk	to harvest
9.	ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng	pasture
10.	saàn-hoi	to scatter
11.	yeŭng	to raise (animate things)
12.	mâk	wheat
13.	aàp	duck
14.	ngōh	goose
15.	yeūng	sheep
16.	sheûng-yaū	upper river, upstream

READING MATERIAL

670

麦 mâk: bearded grain wheat.

大麦 taaî-mâk: barley.

小麦 siú-mâk: rye.

麦粉 mâk-fán: oatmeal.

1480

養 yeúng: to nourish; to rear; to bear.

養育 yeúng-yûk: to rear; to bring up.

教養 kaaû-yeúng: to raise and to instruct.

養病 yeúng pêng: to nurse one's health.

425

救 kaù: to save; help.

救命 kaù mêng: to save life; save! help!

救火 kaù fóh: to fight fire.

救急 kaù kap: in emergency; first aid; emergency aid.

救主 kaù-chué: The Saviour.



1434

獲 wêk: to obtain; to catch; to seize; to arrest.

獲利 wêk leî: to make profit.

獲罪 wêk tsuî: to commit an offense.

873

寶 pó: jewel; precious.

寶貴 pó-kwaî: valuable.

寶號 pó-hô: your valued firm, or store.

獲 寶 宝

獲 寶

獲 宝

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

734

粒 nap a kernel; for small things like beads, drops

一粒米 yat nap maĭ: a grain of rice.

一粒星 yat nap sing: a star.

141

畜 ch'uk: cattle; beasts; to rear

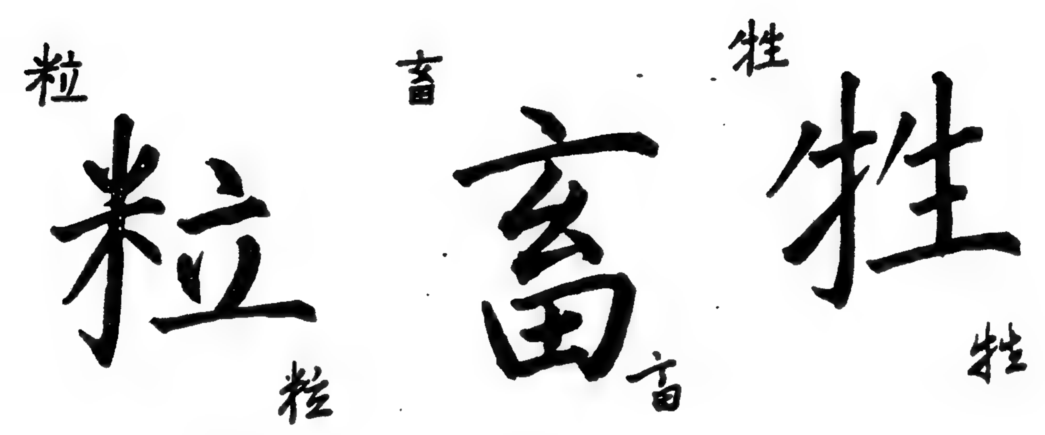
畜生 ch'uk-shang: animals

畜馬 ch'uk mă: to breed horse

935

牲 shaang: animal; sacrificial victim.

牲口 shaang-haú: cattle; draught animals.



110

鋤 ch'ŏh: hoe; mattock (Cl. pá) to hoe; till

鋤頭 ch'ŏh-t'aû: a heavy hoe

鋤地 ch'ŏh teî: dig up the ground

610

鐮 lîm: instrument for reaping.

鐮刀 lîm-to: sickle.

鋤 鐮

鋤 鐮

READING MATERIAL

我地已經講過，中國係農業國。係唔係中國農業好發達呀？唔係，中國人大多數以耕種謀生。佢地重係靠人力同牛馬嘅力，由下種到收獲，用鋤頭用鐮刀，唔係用機器。佢地要勤勞。佢地嘅工作係極之辛苦，所以佢地對於每一粒米，都覺得寶貴。同時佢地又養畜牲黎補助。如果哈到水災旱災，就要政府救濟啦。

中國人嘅主要糧食係米同麥，南方人食米，北方人食麥。但係華南出產嘅米，重唔够華南嘅人食，所以要靠南洋各地方出產嘅米黎補救。

中國有啲大學已設立農科，政府亦喺各地方設立農業試驗場，用科學方法黎增加農業生產。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
麥	670	11	199	麥
養	1480	15	184	食
救	425	11	66	攵，攴
獲	1434	17	94	犭，犬
寶	873	19	40	宀

LESSON 17

CANTON
MACAO
AMOY
SWATOW
HONG KONG
TÂNG-KA
CANTON
MACAO
AMOY
7
DAYS
SWATOW
SWATOW 260 MI
FOR SALE
ICE
SALT
FISH FOR SALE
FOR SALE
FRESH FISH
SALTED FISH
EMPLOYMENT



LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām yat taaì yaū kòm toh t'ēng-ka kè yān, uē îp yat-tîng hó faàt-taât là?

Cheung: Kwóng-Chau, Heung-Kóng, Ō-Moōn*, Chaàm-Kong, Shaān-T'aū, Hâ-Moōn yat taaì yaū hó toh t'ēng-ka yān, p'ó-t'ung ngōh-teî kiù k'uī-teî tsô Tâng-Ka yān. K'uī-teî kè chik-îp haî lóh uē*, shóh-ī ni ti teî-fong kè uē îp hó faàt-taât.

W: Kóh ti Tâng-Ka yān haî kóh ti teî-fong kè foô-kân lóh uē*, haî m̄-haî ne?

C: M̄-haî, k'uī-teî haî kóh ti teî-fong kè foô-kân t'īng k'uī-teî kè shuēn, m̄-haî haî kóh ti teî-fong kè foô-kān lóh uē*.

W: Kám, k'uī-teî haî pin-shuè lóh uē* ne?

C: K'uī-teî ch'ut hoì lóh uē*, k'uī-teî ch'ut hoì lóh uē* kè shī-haû, k'uī-teî toh shò leūng saam chèk shuēn yat-ts'aī* kám huì, yûng mōng laī lóh uē*.

W: K'uī-teî mooī ts'ż huì kei-toh yât, huì kei uēn ne?

C: K'uī-teî mooī ts'ż huì lûk ch'at yât kòm noî, huì kei paàk leī kòm uēn.

W: K'uī-teî lóh-tó uē* kè shī-haû, k'uī-teî tím-yeûng* tsô ne?

C: K'uī-teî lóh-tó uē* kè shī-haû, k'uī-teî yûng suèt ts'ōng-chuê ti uē*, tsaû tòng sin uē* laī maaî, waâk-ché yûng īm îp-chuê ti uē*, tsaû tòng haām uē* laī maaî.

W: Sin uê* maaî pei pin-shuè, haām uê* maaî pei pin-shuè ne?

C: Kóh ti sin uē* maaî pei sin uē laan, haām uê* maaî pei haām uē laan.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Kám, kóh ti Tâng-Ka yān haî pin-shuè chuê à?

C: K'uī-teî haî k'uī-teî tsẑ-keî kè t'ĕng shuè chuê, haî k'uī-teî tsẑ-keî kè t'ĕng shuè shîk, hó ts'z̄ ngŏh-teî haî ngŏh-teî kè uk shuè yat-yeûng.

W: K'uī-teî kè shang-oôt tîm-yeûng* à?

C: K'uī-teî wán shîk wán tak m̄-yūng-î, shóh-ī shang-oôt hó kaan-naān.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wông: Since there are so many junk people in South China, the fishing industry must be very prosperous.

Cheung: In the areas of Canton, Hong Kong, Macao, Chaam-Kong, Swatow, and Amoy, there are many junk people, commonly called Tâng-ka people. Since their occupation is fishing, the fishing industry in those areas is very prosperous.

W: Do the Tâng-ka people catch fish in the vicinity of those places?

C: No, they anchor their boats in the vicinity of those places; they do not catch fish there.

W: In that case, where do they catch their fish?

C: They go out to sea to catch fish. When they go out to sea to catch fish, they usually go in groups of two or three boats. They use nets to catch fish.

W: For how many days and how far do they go each time?

C: They go out for 6 or 7 days at a time and as far out as several hundred miles.

W: What do they do when they catch the fish?

C: When they catch the fish they store them with ice, and sell them as fresh fish; or they preserve them with salt, and sell them as salted fish.

W: Where do they sell the fresh and salted fish?

C: They sell the fresh fish to the fresh fish stalls, and the salted fish to the salted fish stalls.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Well, where do the Tâng-ka people live?

C: They live on their own junks and eat on their own junks, just as we do in our own houses.

W: How is life for them?

C: It is not easy for them to make a living, therefore their lives are very hard and difficult.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is very difficult to forget the dream I had last night.
2. Even though he is a poet, he makes his living by working as a cook.
3. Every member of my family loves to eat salted fish.
4. He works in the fresh fish stall and the job is not easy.
5. The Chinese used to preserve fish and vegetables in salt.
6. Her cook buys fresh fish every Friday for supper.
7. It is impossible to regard an aircraft-carrier as a freighter.
8. You are not going to use this for a long time, so you should keep it in storage.
9. The Tâng-ka people use nets to fish.
10. Many of the overseas Chinese in Thailand came from Swatow.
11. Amoy is one of the many trading centers in the southern part of China.
12. Fishery is the principal occupation of the Tâng-ka people.
13. The British Navy has anchored a battleship in the harbor.
14. There are many beautiful houses in this vicinity.
15. Do you want to go fishing with me?
16. How far can you walk in an hour's time?

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1.	uē îp	fishery
2.	t'ĕng-ka yān	junk people
3.	Shaàn-T'aū	Swatow
4.	Hâ-Moōn.	Amoy
5.	Tâng-Ka yān	Tâng-ka people
6.	mōng	net
7.	ts'ōng-chuê	to keep in storage
8.	tòng	to regard as
9.	sin uē*	fresh fish
10.	ìp-chuê	to preserve in salt
11.	haām uē*	salted fish
12.	sin uē laan	fresh fish stall
13.	wàn shîk	to make a living
14.	kaan-naān	difficult

READING MATERIAL

139

捉 chuk: to arrest; to catch; seize

捉住 chuk-chuê: to seize

捉賊 chuk ts'âak: to capture robbers

1030

鮮 sin: fresh; new; newly slaughtered.

鮮明 sin-mâng: brand new.

鮮魚 sin uē: fresh fish.

903

盆 p'ōōn: a bowl; basin; tub.

面盆 mīn-p'ōōn: a wash basin.

洗身盆 saí-shan-p'ōōn: bath tub.

捉 鮮 盆

捉 鮮 盆

捉 鮮 盆

1178

途 t'ō: road; path; journey; career.

途中 t'ō-chung: on the road.

沿途 uēn-t'ō: along the way.

長途 ch'ēūng t'ō: long distance.

前途 ts'īn-t'ō: the future; the road ahead.

1204

習 tsaâp to practise; a custom; habit

學習 hôk-tsaâp: to learn by practice; to apprentice.

習俗 tsaâp tsûk: habit and custom.

習染 tsaâp Im: corrupted by bad example.

途 習



習

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

1439

旺 wông: brillant; vigorous; prosperous.

旺月 wông uêt: prosperous month of the year.

1363

桶 t'úng: cask; tub; pail; chest; box.

水桶 shuí t'úng: pail; bucket.

1297

藏 ts'ōng: to conceal; to store up; to hoard.

隱藏 yán-ts'ōng: to conceal.

家藏 ka ts'ōng. family treasure.

旺 桶 藏

旺 桶 藏

旺 桶 藏

40

臭 ch'aù: stench bad smell

臭氣 ch'aù-hei a bad smell

臭名 ch'aù mêng*: bad reputation

臭丸 ch'aù-uên* moth-ball

457

堅 kin: strong; stable; firm.

堅固 kin-koò: strong; stable.

堅持 kin-ch'ī: persistent; tenacious.

堅決 kin-k'uèt: firm; determined.

臭 堅

臭 堅

臭 堅

READING MATERIAL

中國東南近海.喺沿海 hoi 住嘅人,好多以捉魚做職業.廣東人叫佢地做蛋家人.

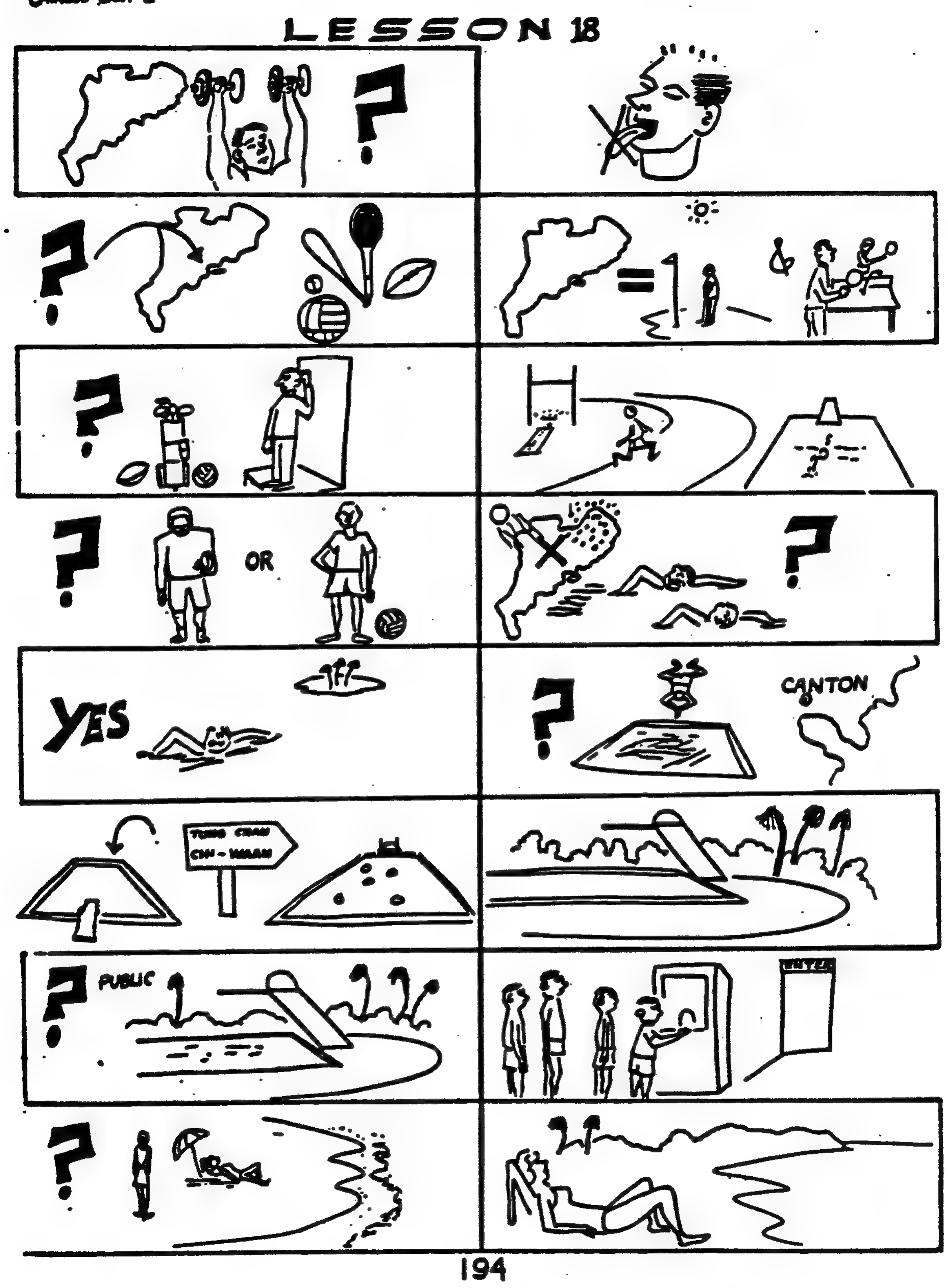
廣東人喜歡食海鮮,所以 ue 人嘅生意,有時亦好旺.如果你到香港街市一行,就見到有一桶桶一盆盆生生跳嘅魚,放喺處賣,啲魚好新鮮,所以味道極之好.

中國嘅工人農人,又中意用鹽 ip 魚,叫做 haam 魚.藏喺屋處,可以時常有魚食.做生意嘅人,又可以運去較遠嘅地方,都唔怕啲魚爛或者臭.haam 魚嘅用途好大.魚肉比較新鮮魚堅實.中意食 haam 魚嘅人,亦話好好味道.有啲習慣食 haam 魚嘅人,如果冇得食就唔歡喜 la

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
捉	139	10	64	扌，手
鮮	1030	17	195	魚
盆	903	9	108	皿
途	1178	11	162	辶，辵
習	1204	11	124	羽

LESSON 18



LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Ngŏh t'eng yān kóng, toh shȍ Kwóng-Tung yān foon-heî wân-tûng, ni kuì shuèt-wâ, chan tîng kâ ne?

Cheung: Ni kuì shuèt-wâ m̄-haî "ìn-kwȍh-k'eì-shât."

W: Tîm kaaî toh shȍ Kwóng-Tung yān foon-heì wân-tûng ne?

C: Yan-waî Kwóng-Tung kè t'in-heì shik-hôp oô ngoî wân-tûng, yîk-to shik-hôp oô noî wân-tûng.

W: K'uĭ-teî chung-ì pin chŭng oô ngoî wân-tûng ne?

C: K'uĭ-teî chung-ì t'ìn kìng wân-tûng. K'uĭ-teì yîk-to chung-ì tá tsuk-k'aū tá mŏng-k'aū, t'ūng yaū shuì tâng tâng.

W: K'uĭ-teî tá kè tsuk-k'aū haî Meĭ-Kwȍk tsuk-k'aū yik-waâk Ying-Kwȍk tsuk-k'aū ne?

C: K'uĭ-teî tá kè toh shȍ haî Ying-Kwȍk tsuk-k'aū, m̄-haî Meĭ-Kwȍk tsuk-k'aū.

W: Keì-ìn Kwóng-Tung kân-chuê hoì, t'in-heì yaū m̄-laăng m̄-ît, kâm, Kwóng-Tung yān haî m̄-haî hó chung-ì yaū shuì ne?

C: Mŏ-ts'ȍh lâ. Toh shȍ Kwóng-Tung yān to hó chung-ì yaū shuì, shóh-ĭ hó toh Kwóng-Tung yān yaū shuì yaū tak hó hó.

W: Haì Kwóng-Chau yaŭ mi-yē hó leĭ-seūng kè yaū shuì kè teî-fong ne?

C: Ch'uì-chóh haì shĭ noî yaŭ hó toh yaū-wîng ch'ì chi ngoî, haì kaau-ngoî kè Tung-Shaan t'ūng Laî-Chi-Waan yaŭ hó taaî, hó leĭ-seūng kè yaū-wîng ch'eūng. Kóh shuè kè yaū-wîng ch'eūng, m̄-chì fung-kìng hó, ì-ch'ê kìn-chuk tak hó meĭ-laî, ch'ìt-peî tak hó uēn-shîn.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Kốh leũng shuè haî m̄-haî kung-kûng kè yaū-wîng ch'eūng ne?

C: Haî lầ. Kốh leũng shuè to yaŭ hố lèng kè fōng*, tso peî yaū shuî kè yān kầ.

W: Kấm, haî hoî-pin kè yaū-wîng ch'eūng yat-tîng kầng hố, haî m̄-haî ầ?

C: Tsẑ-īn la. Hoî-pin kè yaū-wîng ch'eūng haî yat kồh t'in-īn kè yaū-wîng ch'eūng; m̄-chí hoî shuî hố, yeūng-kwong hố, ī-ch'ế fung-kîng hố.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: I have heard people say that most of the people of Kwangtung like sports, is this true or false?

Cheung: This is not an exaggerated statement.

W: Why is it that most of the people of Kwangtung like sports?

C: Because the weather in Kwangtung is suitable for out-door sports, and also suitable for in-door sports.

W: What kind of out-door sports do they like?

C: They like track and field sports. They also like football, tennis, swimming, etc.

W: Is the football game they play American football or English football?

C: They usually play English football (soccer), and not American football.

W: Since Kwangtung is contiguous to the sea and the weather is neither cold nor hot, do the people of Kwangtung therefore enjoy swimming a great deal?

C: Yes, most people of Kwangtung like swimming very much; therefore many of them swim very well.

W: What are the ideal places for swimming in Canton?

C: Besides many swimming pools in the city, there are large and ideal swimming establishments at Tung-Shaan and Laî-Chi-Waan in the suburbs of Canton. Those swimming establishments not only have nice scenery, but also beautiful structures and complete facilities.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Are the swimming establishments at those two places open to the public?

C: Yes. Those two places have beautiful rooms which can be rented to the swimmers.

W: Well, the swimming establishments on the beaches must be much better, right?

C: Naturally. The swimming establishments on the beaches are natural swimming places; not only is the sea water and the sunshine good, but the scenery is also beautiful.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I will pay you the rent on the first of the month.
2. It may be raining now, but we will have sunshine in the afternoon.
3. The house constructed by the bay is most ideal for poets.
4. This public swimming pool is not suitable for our use.
5. He may not be rich, but he owns a swimming establishment in the suburban area.
6. The American usually does not play British soccer.
7. Tennis one of the best outdoor sports and is suitable for youngsters as well as for adults.
8. When we talk about football, we mean American football.
9. This athlete participates in tracks and field sports but does not get into any indoor sports.
10. Please do not aggravate your injury; otherwise, you will have to stay in the hospital for months.
11. This time of the year is not suitable for swimming.
12. Walking in the sunshine outside the city is not a bad idea.
13. This is a beautiful bay, but I don't think it is suitable for swimming.
14. We can rent a car and drive to the suburban area.
15. The beaches in Hong Kong are ideal swimming places.
16. The scenery here is beautiful; but it is just too cold to swim.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1.	tîng	or
2.	în-kwòh-k'eî-shât	exaggeration, to exaggerate
3.	shik-hôp	suitable
4.	oô-ngoî wân-tûng	outdoor sport
5.	oô-noî wân-tûng	indoor sport
6.	t'în-kìng wân-tûng	track and field sport
7.	tå tsuk-k'aū	to play football
8.	tå mŏng-k'aū	to play tennis
9.	yaū-shuí	to swim, swimming
10.	Ying-Kwòk tsuk-k'aū	British soccer
11.	leî-seúng	ideal
12.	yaū-wîng ch'î	swimming pool
13.	kaau-ngoî	outside the city, suburban area
14.	yaū-wîng ch'eūng	swimming establishment
15.	waan	bay
16.	kìn-chuk	structure, to construct
17.	kung-kûng	public
18.	tso	rent
19.	tsž-în	natural, of course
20.	yeūng-kwong	sunshine

READING MATERIAL

432

球 k'aū: ball: sphere; round gem.

網球 mōng-k'aū: tennis.
足球 tsuk-k'aū: soccer.
籃球 lāām-k'aū: basket-ball.
賽球 ts'oì k'aū: a match.
地球 taī-k'aū: the earth
氣球 heì-k'aū: the balloon.

1461

游 yaū: to float; to swim; to travel; to wander.

游水 yaū-shuí: to swim.
上游 sheūng-yaū: upper course of the river.
下游 hā-yaū: lower course of the river.
游蕩 yaū-tōng: wandering; to ramble.

1483

益 yik: advantage: benefit; profit; to increase.

有益 yaū yik: beneficial.
益處 yik ch'uè: advantage; benefit.

球 游 益

球 游 益

球 游 益 益

204

呼 foo: to call out: to shout

稱呼 ch'ing-foo: to address: to call

1316

足 tsuk: the foot; enough; complete.

手足 shaú-tsuk: hands and feet; brothers.

失足 shat-tsuk. to slip; to blunder.



LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

449

劇 k'ĕk: more; very; troublesome; a stage play.

白話劇 paak-wá-k'ĕk: a play in colloquial.

劇烈 k'ĕk-lĭt: severe; fierce.

喜劇 heí-k'ĕk: comedy.

悲劇 pei-k'ĕk: tragedy.

622

烈 lĭt: blazing; fierce; virtuous; heroic.

烈火 lĭt fóh: a blazing fire.

烈日 lĭt yăt: the hot sun.

猛烈 maáng-lĭt: fierce; violent.

忠烈 chung-lĭt: faithful; honest.

578

籃 laām: a large basket.

藤籃 t'ăng laām: rattan basket.

花籃 fa-laām: basket for flowers.

劇 烈 籃

劇 烈 籃

劇 烈 篮

993

繩 shĭng: a string; line; cord.

繩索 shĭng-sŏk: rope; cordage; rigging.

繩仔 shĭng tsaí: a small string; cord.

411

筋 kan: sinews; muscles

筋肉 kan-yŭk: muscles

抽筋 ch'au kan: spasms of muscles

繩 筋

繩 筋

绳 筋

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

世界上每個國家，現在都注重運動。中國學校，由小學到大學，都設有體育一課，要學生運動。小學生跳繩，ts'oi p'aau 做種種遊戲。中學以上，有比較劇烈嘅運動，好似玩籃球，足球等等，每次遠東運動會，或世界運動會，都有中國運動員參加。

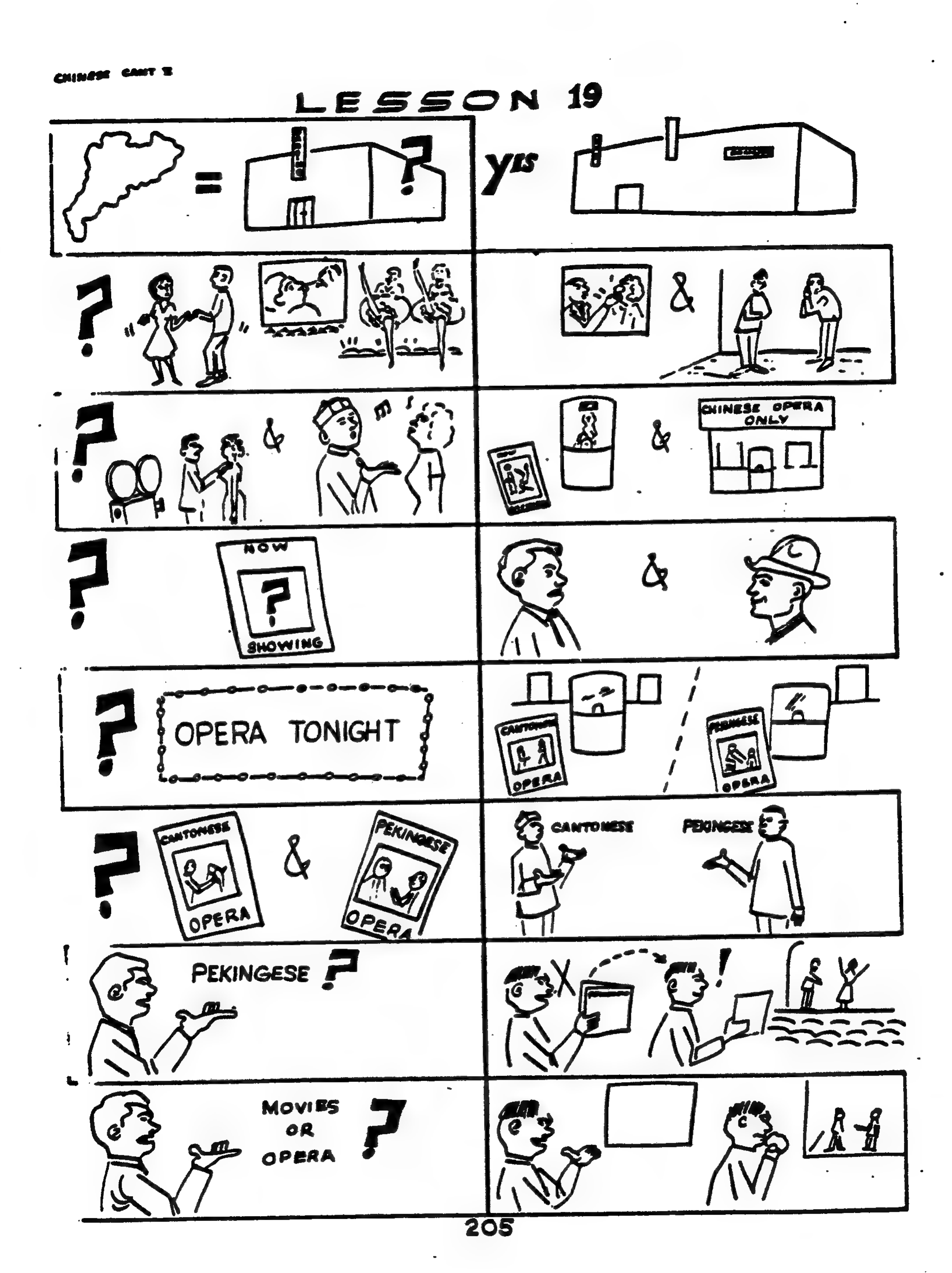
普通黎講，運動對於邊個人都有益。因為戶外運動，唔只可以强筋肉，又可以呼 k'ap 新鮮空氣，所以好多人喜歡喺得閒嘅時候，做各種不同嘅運動。

因為廣東近海，所以廣東人中意游水。廣州有幾個好大嘅公共游水塲，建築美麗，設備完善，夏季時候，男男女女，都爭着去遊水。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
球	432	11	96	王 , 玉
游	1461	12	85	氵 , 水
益	1483	10	108	皿
呼	204	8	30	口
足	1316	7	157	足

LESSON 19


YES
CHINESE OPERA ONLY
NOW
SHOWING
OPERA TONIGHT
OPERA
OPERA
CANTONESE
OPERA
PEKINGESE
OPERA
CANTONESE
PEKINGESE
PEKINGESE
MOVIES
OR
OPERA

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng: Kwóng-Tung yaŭ mŏ uĕ-lŏk kè teî-fong à?

Cheung: Yaŭ. Kwóng-Tung yaŭ hó toh uĕ-lŏk kè teî-fong.

W: Kwóng-Tung yaŭ mi-yĕ uĕ-lŏk kè teî-fong ne?

C: Yaŭ tîn-ying heì-uên*, yaŭ taaî-heì heì-uên* táng táng.

W: Tîn-ying heì-uên* t'ŭng taaî-heì heì-uên* yaŭ mi-yĕ fan-pî ne?

C: Tîn-ying heì-uên* chuen ying tîn-ying; taaî-heì heì-uên* chuen tsô taaî-heì.

W: Tîn-ying heì-uên* shóh ying kè tîn-ying haî pin chúng ne?

C: Yaŭ ti tîn-ying heì-uên* shóh ying kè tîn-ying haî Chung-Kwòk tîn-ying; yaŭ ti tîn-ying heì-uên* shóh ying kè tîn-ying haî Meĭ-Kwòk tîn-ying.

W: Taaî-heì heì-uên* shóh tsô kè taaî-heì haî pin chúng ne?

C: Yaŭ ti taaî-heì heì-uên* shóh tsô kè taaî-heì haî Uêt K'êk; yaŭ ti taaî-heì heì-uên* shóh tsô kè taaî-heì haî King K'êk.

W: Uêt K'êk t'ŭng King K'êk yaŭ mi-yĕ fan-pît ne?

C: Uêt K'êk haî yûng Kwóng-Tung wâ* în ch'eùng kè. King K'êk haî yûng Pak-King wâ* în-ch'eùng kè. K'uĭ-teî shóh cheùk kè fûk-chong to ch'a-m̀-toh, taân-haî shuèt-wâ tsaŭ m̀-t'ŭng là.

W: Kám, neĭ mìng m̀-mìng paâk King-K'êk ne?

C: Ts'ŭng-ts'ìn ngŏh uĕn-ts'uĕn m̀-nìng-paâk, ì-ka tsîm-tsîm* mìng-paâk shiú-shiú, taân-haî tsúng kòk tak k'uĭ mŏ Uêt K'êk kòm hó.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Neĭ chung-ì t'aì tîn-yìng, yik-waâk t'aì taaî-heì ne?

C: Ngŏh chì chung-ì t'aì tîn-yìng, taân-haî yaŭ shì yîk-to t'aì taaî-heì. Yan-waî t'aì taaî-heì iù hó toh shì-haû, ì-ch'ê ngŏh yaû shì-sheūng m̀-tak-haàn, shóh-ĭ hó shiú t'aì taaî-heì.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: Are there places of entertainment in Kwangtung?

Cheung: Yes, there are many places of entertainment in Kwangtung.

W: What kinds of places of entertainment are there in Kwangtung?

C: There are movie theaters and Chinese opera houses, etc.

W: What is the difference between movie theaters and Chinese opera houses?

C: Movie theaters show only motion pictures; Chinese opera houses perform only Chinese operas.

W: What kind of motion pictures are shown in the movie theaters?

C: The motion pictures shown in some of the movie theaters are Chinese; some are American.

W: What kind of Chinese operas are performed in the Chinese opera houses?

C: The Chinese operas performed in some of the Chinese opera houses are Cantonese operas; others are Pekinese operas.

W: What is the difference between a Cantonese and a Pekinese opera?

C: The Cantonese opera is performed in the Cantonese dialect and the Pekinese opera is performed in the Pekinese dialect. The costumes worn in these performances are about the same, but the languages used are different.

W: In that case, do you understand the Pekinese opera?

C: Formerly I did not understand it at all; now I gradually

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

am learning to understand it a little; however, I still feel that they are not as good as the Cantonese operas.

W: Do you like to go to the movies or to Chinese operas:

C: I like most to go to the movies, but sometimes I also go to see Chinese operas. But because it takes a long time to watch a Chinese opera, and since I have very little spare time, I seldom go to the opera.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. When I was in New York, I went to shows very often.
2. It is estimated that the theater can seat 3,200 persons.
3. Do you know that Mrs. Wōng was formerly with the Pekinese opera?
4. During the opera season, the theaters are doing good business.
5. The costumes worn in Cantonese operas are usually very large, but they are always very beautifully made.
6. You have to go to sing a song at the auditorium tonight.
7. Peking dialect has few things similar to Cantonese.
8. My doctor specializes in contagious diseases.
9. I would never go to see an opera if I had to pay ten dollars for a ticket.
10. My younger sister performed in an opera at the age of three.
11. The students learn to understand and to speak the language gradually.
12. For entertainment, I would rather go to see a movie than to see an opera.
13. Motion pictures are very inexpensive in China.
14. Do you know who is going to perform in that opera tonight?
15. My mother made me this costume for the party.
16. I would love to go to see the movie with you, but I would rather stay home to study.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1.	uē-lôk	entertainment
2.	heì-uên*	theater
3.	taaî-heì	opera
4.	chuen	to specialize
5.	Uêt K'êk	Cantonese opera
6.	King K'êk	Pekinese opera
7.	ìn	to perform (in a show)
8.	ch'eùng	to sing
9.	Pak-King wâ*	Peking dialect
10.	fûk-chong	costume, dressing
11.	ts'ūng-ts'īn	formerly
12.	tsúng	whole, all
13.	shī-sheūng	often

READING MATERIAL

514

故 koò: to cause; to make; purposely; old; to die.

故此 koò-ts'ź: therefore

何故 hòh-koò: why

故意 koò-ì: purposely.

故事 koò-sź: a story; a legend.

身故 shan koò: dead; deceased.

467

境 kíng: a boundary; district; region; place.

境界 kíng-kaaì: boundary; frontier.

境地 kíng-teí: territory.

越境 uèt kíng: to cross the boundary.

1390

遇 uê: to meet; to happen; to occur.

遇見 uê-kìn: to happen; to meet.

遇事 uê sź: when something happens.

遇險 uê hím: to encounter danger.

故 境 遇

故 境 遇

故 境 遇

1333

此 ts'ź: this; now; here.

此處 ts'ź ch'uè: this place; here.

因此 yan-ts'ź: on this account; therefore.

此次 ts'ź ts'ì: this time.

612

憐 lîn: to pity; to sympathize.

憐憫 lîn-mǎn: to pity; to have compassion for.

可憐 hóh-lîn: pitiful; to sympathize.

乞憐 hat lîn: to ask for pity.

此 此 憐

此 憐

此 憐

READING MATERIAL

836

悲 pei: to grieve; to sympathize with.

悲哀 pei-oi: grief-stricken; sad.

悲觀 pei koon: pessimistic.

1453

憂 yau: grieved; depressed; anxious; sad.

憂愁 yau-shaū: sad; depressed.

憂心 yau-sam: heavy heart; anxious.

960

愁 shaū: anxiety; grief.

愁悶 shaū-moōn: grieved; melancholy.

愁容 shaū yūng: mournful; downcast countenance.

悲 憂 愁

悲 憂 愁

1373

娛 uē: to enjoy; to rejoice; to give pleasure; to entertain.

娛樂 uē-lŏk: amusement; entertainment.

娛樂場 uē-lŏk ch'eūng: recreation ground.

1199

慘 ts'áān: cruel; inhumane; distressing.

慘刑 ts'áān yīng: cruel punishment; torture.

慘狀 ts'áān chōng: wretchedness; miserable condition.

慘酷 ts'áān kŏk: very pitiful.

娛 慘 慘

娛 慘

READING MATERIAL

一個人有時境遇唔好，就會憂愁。如果遇到悲慘嘅事，就更加傷心可憐。但係時常憂愁係無益嘅。故此有好多娛樂嘅地方。去睇吓，遊吓玩吓，有憂嘅人，可以得到快樂，有愁嘅人可以解愁。

娛樂嘅地方係乜呢：遊樂場，電影戲院，大戲戲院等等就係啦。

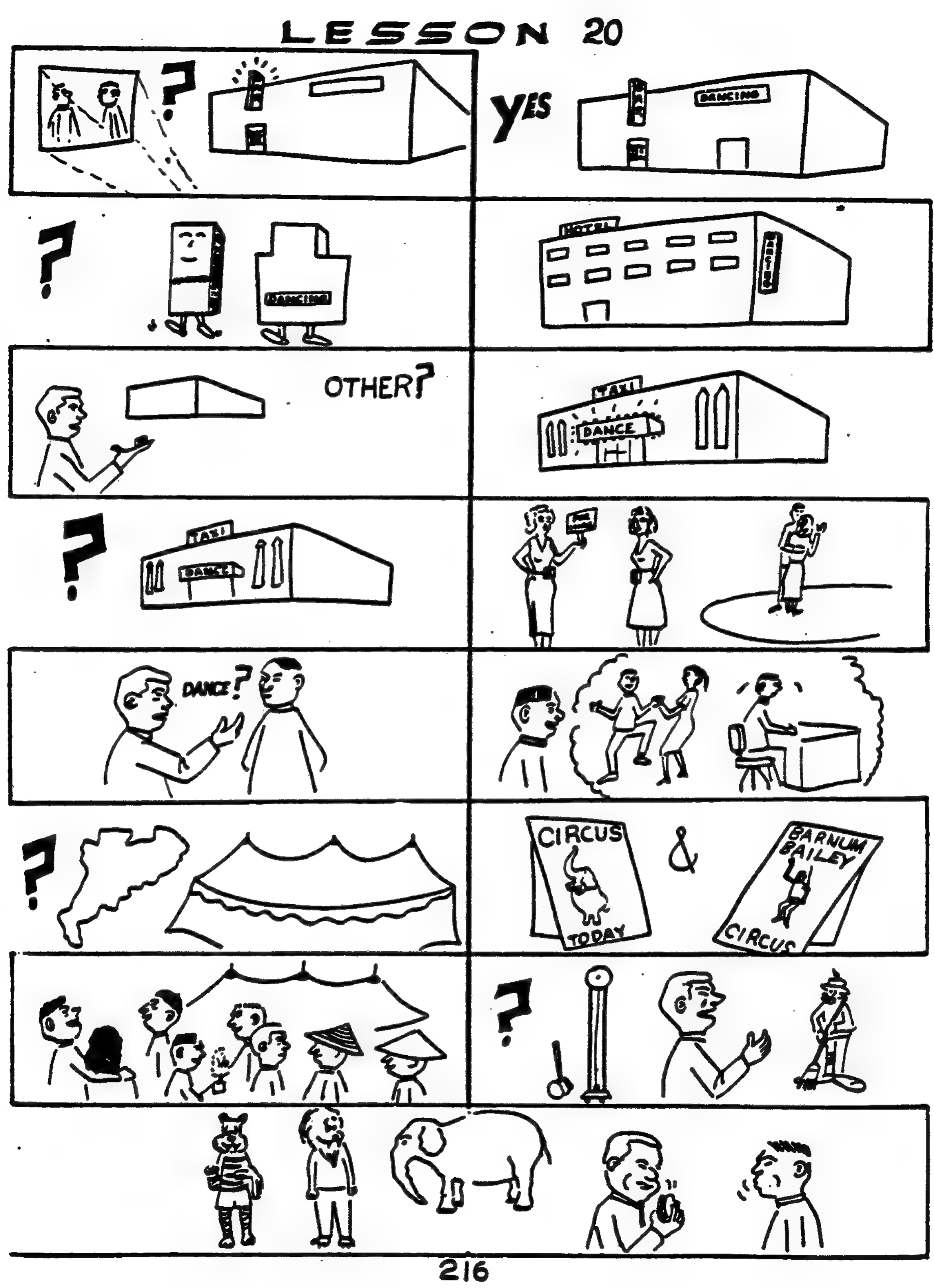
講到電影，中國以前多數放影美國影片。現在可以自己製片，而且所製嘅片，運去海外放影，所以中國電影業好發達。

大戲分做 Uôt- 劇同京戲兩種。Uôt- 劇用廣東話唱，京戲用北京話唱。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
故	514	9	66	攵，攴
境	467	14	32	土，土
遇	1380	13	162	辶，辵
此	1333	6	77	止，止
愁	960	13	61	心

LESSON 20


YES
DANCING
DANCING
HOTEL
OTHER?
TAXI
DANCE
TAXI
DANCE
DANCE?
CIRCUS
TODAY
&
BARNUM
BAILEY
CIRCUS

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Ch'uī-chôh heī-uēn* chi ngoî, Kwông-Tung chûng yaŭ mŏ k'eī t'a uē-lôk kè teî-fong à?

Cheung: Yaŭ la. Ch'uī-chôh heī-uēn* chi ngoî, chûng yaŭ t'iù mŏ ch'eūng, yê-tsûng-ooî*, tâng tâng.

W: Pin-shuè yaŭ t'iù mŏ ch'eūng ne?

C: Mooî kaan taaî tsaû-tîm to yaŭ t'iù mŏ ch'eūng.

W: Ch'uī-chôh kôh ti taaî kè tsaû-tîm yaŭ t'iù mŏ ch'eūng chi ngoî, chûng yaŭ mŏ k'eī-t'a kè t'iù mŏ teî-fong ne?

C: Yaŭ la. Ch'uī-chôh kôh ti taaî kè tsaû-tîm yaŭ t'iù mŏ ch'eūng chi ngoî, chûng yaŭ hô toh mŏ t'eng.

W: Ni ti mŏ t'eng haî tîm-yeūng* kà?

C: Ni ti mŏ t'eng yaŭ mŏ-nuī* t'ūng mŏ-haâk t'iù mŏ kè.

W: Neī chung-ī t'iù mŏ mà?

C: Ngŏh haî î-shâp keī suī kè shī-haû, hô chung-ī t'iù mŏ; pat-kwôh ī-ka lŏ-chôh, ī-ch'è tsô kung yaû tsô tak kôm mōng, shôh-ī hô shiû t'iù mŏ.

W: Haî Kwông-Tung Shaâng kè taaî shîng-shī yaŭ mŏ mā-heī più-in ne?

C: Yaŭ. Yaŭ shī yaŭ mā-heī piû-in. Kôh ti mā-heī paan, yaŭ ti haî yaū Chung-Kwôk yān piû-in kè, yaŭ ti haî yaū ngoî kwôk yān piû-in kè. Yaŭ mā-heī piû-in kè shī-haû, shîng-shī luī pîn hô ît-naaû, yan-waî hô toh yān yaū heung-hâ* laī t'ai.

W: Mā-heī paan luī pîn t'ūng foô-kân yaŭ mŏ hô waân kè yĕ à?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Ch'uì-chốh mă-heì paan luĭ pîn yaŭ sz-tsź, lŏ-foó, t'ŭng tseûng kè piú-ìn chi ngoî, mă-heì paan kè foô-kân chûng yaŭ hó toh hó waán kè yĕ, hó t'aì kè yĕ, t'ŭng hó shîk kè yĕ t'im.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Excluding the theaters, are there any other places of entertainment in Kwangtung?

Cheung: Yes, excluding the theaters, there are dancing establishments, night clubs, etc.

W: Where are the dancing establishments?

C: There is a dancing establishment in each big hotel.

W: Excluding those dancing establishments in the big hotels, are there other places for dancing?

C: Yes, excluding those dancing establishments in the big hotels, there are many commercial dance halls. (taxi dance hall).

W: What are these commercial dance halls?

C: In the commercial dancing halls, there are taxi dancers to dance with the patrons.

W: Do you like to dance?

C: When I was in my twenties, I liked to dance very much. But now that I have grown older and am so busy with my work, I seldom dance.

W: Are there any circus performances in the big cities of Kwangtung?

C: Yes, sometimes there are circus performances. Some of those circuses are performed by the Chinese, and some by the foreigners. When the circus is in town the city is very

lively and busy, for many people come from the rural districts to see the shows.

W: Are there many things one can do for amusement at the circus and in its vicinity?

C: Besides the performances by the lions, tigers, and elephants in the circus, there are many things one can do for amusement, many things to see and many things to eat in the vicinity of the circus.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The elephant has a long trunk and is a large animal.
2. There are four lions in that circus, but not all of them will perform.
3. I would like to play on the beach in the sun.
4. It is very quiet in the rural district and communications are very convenient.
5. She works in a dancing establishment, but she is not a dancing girl.
6. I would like to invite you to have some fun at a night club on your birthday.
7. This restaurant has a beautiful dancing hall in the back.
8. I am an old man, but I have never been to a night club before.
9. This dancing girl speaks Chinese as well as Japanese.
10. This place will be very busy after 11:30 p.m.
11. Chinatown is a noisy place during Saturdays and Sundays.
12. Horses are very important in any circus.
13. This is the second time for me to see a circus.
14. He lives in the rural district, but he works in the city.
15. We have five instructors excluding Mr. Lee.
16. There are restaurants, night clubs and even swimming pools in this hotel.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1.	yaû-lôk	amusement
2.	t'iù-mŏ-ch'eûng	dancing establishment
3.	yê-tsúng-ooî*	night club
4.	mŏ-t'eng	dance hall
5.	mŏ-nuĭ*	chorus girl or taxi dancer
6.	lŏ	old (in age)
7.	mă-heì	circus
8.	piú-în	to perform, performance
9.	ît-naaû	busy, noisy
10.	heung-hâ*	rural district
11.	oôn, waàn	to play
12.	sz-tsź	lion
13.	tseûng	elephant

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

99

爸 pa: father.

亞爸 à-pa: papa; father.

爸爸 pa-pa: papa; father.

653

媽 ma: mother; nurse.

媽媽 mā-ma: mother.

姑媽 koo-ma: paternal aunt.

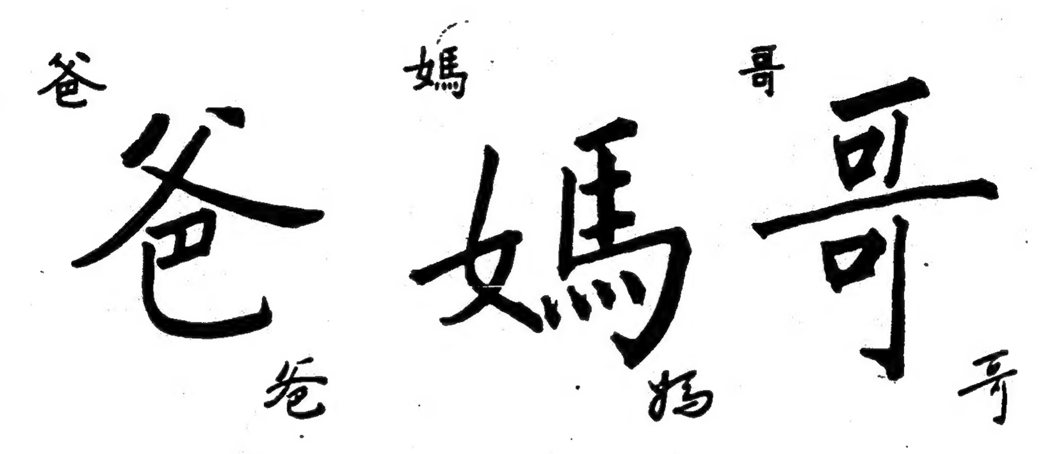
姨媽 ī-ma: maternal aunt.

481

哥 koh: an elder brother.

亞哥 à-koh: elder brother.

大哥 taaî-koh: eldest brother.



1211

妻 ts'ai: wife.

妻子 ts'ai-tsź: wife; wife and children.

932

曬 shaai: to expose to the sun; to sunbathe.

曬乾 shaai kon: to dry in the sun.

生曬 shaang shaai: to dry in fresh.

妻 曬 晒

妻 曬

妻 曬

READING MATERIAL

973

尚 sheûng: still; besides; superior; to esteem; to desire.

高尚 ko-sheûng: noble; liberal; high-minded.

984

適 shik: to reach to; just then; to happen; to suit.

適當 shik-tòng: suitable; appropriate.

合適 hŏp-shik: to meet; to suit.

1288

賽 ts'oi: to contest; to rival; exhibit.

賽球 ts'oi k'aû: a ball game.

賽跑 ts'oi p'aaú: a foot race.

賽馬 ts'oi má: horse race.

比賽 peí-ts'oi: a match; contest.

尚 適 賽

尚 適 賽

尚 適 賽

137

竹 chuk: bamboo

竹篙 chuk-ko: bamboo pole

竹筍 chuk-sún: bamboo shoot

723

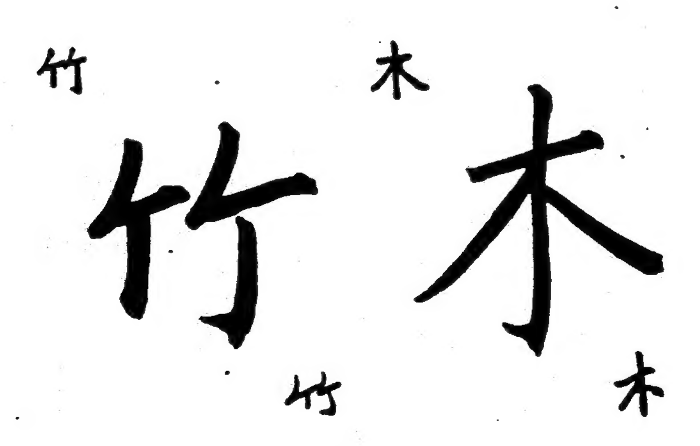
木 mûk: wood; tree; wooden.

樹木 shuê-mûk: tree.

木料 mûk liû: timber.

木瓜 mûk-kwa: papaya.

木工 mûk kung: carpenter.



LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

娛樂嘅辦法，除左睇戲之外，亦可以做其他嘅遊樂。雖然有啲遊樂使錢比較多啲，好似去跳舞場，夜總會，遊樂場等地方。但係有好多適當同高尚嘅遊樂，使錢有幾多，所得嘅價值係一樣。好似夫妻兩個去游吓水，哥哥弟弟去睇學校賽球，爸爸媽媽去公園聽吓音樂。

一般黎講，最好嘅遊樂係旅行。喺週末嘅時候，一班朋友到附近嘅海邊或山水美麗嘅公園旅行，喺處野ts'aan同做種種遊戲之外，又可以曬日頭，同睇吓啲花草竹木，你話幾快樂呢！如果能夠去更遠嘅地方旅行，得益就更多咯。

WRITING MATERIAL

爸	Character Number 799 Stroke Number 8	Radical Number 88 父
媽	Character Number 653 Stroke Number 13	Radical Number 38 女
哥	Character Number 481 Stroke Number 10	Radical Number 30 口
妻	Character Number 1211 Stroke Number 8	Radical Number 38 女
曬	Character Number 932 Stroke Number 25	Radical Number 72 日